THE VVhole Proceedings OF THE TREATY

Held at ROSKILD, between His Majesty the

King of Sweden, AND THE King of Denmark.

TOGETHER

With the severall Mediations from *France*, *England*, and *Holland*, for the Concluding and settling the Peace between them; being the very Original Acts and Records themselves.

Translated out of Latine into English.

LONDON,
Printed by *J. M.* for *Daniel Pakeman*, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Sign of the *Rainbow* in *Fleet-street*, 1659.

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EX
BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA ACAD.
GEORGIÆ
AUG:

The Publick Acts and Records mentioned, and often recited in the Margin of his Majesty of Svvedens Remonstrance: (formerly promised and now made publick.

Letter *A.*

The Proposition of Sir Philip Meadowes, *Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the* Lord Protector *of the Common-wealth of* England, *wherein under the Name of his Master he offereth his Assistance towards a Mediation between the* Nothern *Crowns.*

HIs most Serene Highness, the *Lord Protector* of the Common-wealth of *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland, &c.* my most gracious Lord and Master, hath lately received divers Letters, particularly, one from your Majesty, whereby he is informed of the War lately broken out between your Majesty, and the King of *Sweden.* And however he accepts of your Majesties intimation thereof, for a testimony of your love and respect; yet he could not possibly receive a more unwelcome message, then of a War begun between these two Crowns, in regard of the late league and friendship concluded between both your Majesties, in regard ye are both Professors of one and the same Religion, and lastly in regard your united forces would not onely carry terror with them towards the commonEnemy, but likewise become a great support to the Protestant cause; whereas being

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thus employed to the effusion of Christian blood, and your mutual ruines, it cannot but weaken your own force, and consequently endanger the said cause, especially in this Juncture of time, when the *Papalins* are every where unanimously and vigorously endeavouring by open force the destruction thereof. Certainly neither the King of *Spain*, with whom at this present my Master is at open defiance, nor the King of *Hungary*, nor the whole House of *Austria* (that chief Pillar of the *Papacy*) could receive so pleasing an intelligence, as that of this present unhappy Division. Besides, your Majestie cannot be ignorant, how great an impediment this would put to the free Commerce of Merchants, especially in the Baltick Sea, particularly to us of *England*, who cannot be without those Commodities, which are dayly brought from those parts for the use of our shipping. Upon these considerations it is, that his most serene *Highness* hath imployed me to compose what in him lies, these sad and unhappy Divisions; and for this end, it is that he hath sent me to your Majesty, in his Name to become a Mediator of those differences and strifes, which have broken out between your Majesty, and the Crown of *Sweden*. And in his name it is, that I undertake, his said Highness shall use his utmost power with the King of *Sweden*, to dispose his Majesty to admit of an happy composure, to which purpose he hath already dispatcht his Envoy Extraordinary to that King, and in his name it is that I promise, his said most Serene Highness shall interess himselfe with all possible justice and impartiality, to the end such Peace, as by Gods assistance shall be concluded, may inviolably and unanimously be observed, in case your Majesty shall admit of his mediation and interposition in this affair. This is what I have at present to propose to your Majesty from his most Serene Highness, and unto which I humbly beg your Majesties speedy Answer, that I may be able to give his Highness my Master, a certain accompt thereof.

Dated at Copenhagen,
Septemb. 13. 1657.

Letter

Letter *B*.

The King of Denmarks *Declaration upon the English Envoy's Proposition.*

THe most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Vandalls*, and *Gothes*, our most Gracious Lord, hath understood by a second Propositon of Sir *Philip Meadowes*, Envoy Extraordinary of his most Serene Highness the *Lord Protector* of the Common-wealth of *England Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with how great a sadness his said Highness hath received the news of the War lately broken out between his said Majesty and the King of *Sweden*; as likewise the pregnant Arguments which he useth to introduce peace and amity, by urging the many inconveniencies which must needs attend a War between two Kings, allied unto each other both in the bonds of Religion, bloud, and neigbourhood; and how from thence it is that he offereth his mediation and interposition, to compose the differences now in dispute. And though his said Majesty, our most Gracious Lord and Master had mature consideration of those many miseries which atttend all Wars, and ever studied to preserve a sincere and cordial friendship with all, especially his Neighbours, Allies, and Confederates; yet at last being urged by such extream necessity, and provoked by divers injuries and considerable losses received by and from the *Swedes*, who have all along slighted the most fair propositions of Peace, he could no longer forbear taking up Arms in his own defence, and did even in the very beginning of the Warre propose this end to himself, of securing by his power a free, open and safe commerce for all the Borderers in and about the Baltick Sea; nor hath he yet omitted any thing, that might conduce to the obtaining this so good and happy a Quiet. And whereas his most Serene Highness, out of his particular care, prudence, and greatness of mind, hath thought good to offer his mediation and interposal for the composing of the differences now

 in

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in dispute between these Northern Crowns, and to promise that he will proceed therein with all justice and impartiality; his most Serene Majesty cannot but approve of his care for the welfare of his Kingdoms, the union of the Protestants, and the security of Commerce; and as his most serene Highness hath not a little obliged his Majesty our most Gracious Lord and Master, by this demonstration of his friendship, so his Majesty shall thankfully acknowlegde it, and doth consequently in consideration of the reasons alledged, admit and assent unto such a treaty, for the obtaining a sincere, honourable, firm and inviolable Peace by his most serene Highness's interposal, so soon as ever his said Majesty shall be given to understand, that the most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Sweden* shall apply himself with the like willingness, to admit of the said Negotiation and Treaty, in relation to the time, place and manner of carrying on this design. And hereunto we have affixed his Royal Majesties Seal, sealed by his Royal Majesty our Lord and Master his particular command, in answer to that Proposition made by word of mouth, and delivered in writing, by the Honourable, the Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the *Lord Protector*.

Dated at Copenhagen.
Sept. 25. 1657.

Let. C.

The Declaration of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, *our most Gracious Lord and King, delivered unto the Envoy Extraordinary of the most Serene and Illustrious, The Protector of the Common wealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *wherein his said Highness's proffer of becoming a Mediator to compose the differences in* Denmark *is accepted.* Dated at *Wismar* the 19th of *October*, 1657.

HIs most Serene Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, is fully acquainted both from the Letters of the most Serene his Highness,

ness the *Lord Protector* of the Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as also from the late Proposition of the honourable Major General *Jephson*, Envoy Extraordinary of his said Highness, with the greatnesse of his said Highness grief for these unhappy differences between his Majesty of *Sweden*, and the King of *Denmark*, with what passion and earnestness he wisheth a secure and firm Peace might bee established between these Nothern Crowns, and with how much affection and tenderness he proposeth his becoming a Mediator, thereby to procure and renew that good understanding and friendship heretofore practised between the said two Kings, so nearly related in Bloud, Religion and Dominion. His S.R.M. cannot sufficiently complain of the Manifold injuries the King of *Denmark* hath offered both to his person and Kingdoms; That contrary to the Laws of all Nations, contrary to a solemn Agreement, contrary to his own Oath, contrary to his frequent and reiterated Protestation of observing with all integrity that Peace, which was anciently maintained between the two Crowns; and that contrary to an Instrument under his own hand, wherein he obligeth himselfe not to obstruct by any means whatsoever, the progress of his Majesties victorious Conquests in *Poland*; and yet that after all this, his said Majesty of *Denmark*, when his S. R. M. of *Sweden* was thinking of nothing less, should offer to invade his Dominions in an hostile manner, both by Sea and Land, and consequently put a stop to that full Carriere of Victories, which his Majesty of *Sweden* was reaping in the bowels of *Poland*, Most assuredly his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, may safely profess and call God to witness, that he was compelled by meere necessity, and that against his own inclinations, to engage himselfe in the *Danish* War; and that for his particular, he was no waies in fault, as his Adversaries would suggest, that the Peace between the two Crowns, cemented by a near relation of bloud, and corroborated by the uniform profession of the same Religion, was so suddenly interrupted and destroyed, or to be blamed, that it had not been of more reciprocall advantage and continuance. Seeing to that end his S. R. M. often invited and woed as it were the King of

Den-

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Denmark, to enter into a more ſtrict union & league with him, which in reaſon would have tended to the mutual ſecurity of their Trading, and their joynt oppoſing any Common Enemy; nay, and his Majeſty of *Denmark* at firſt ſeemed to be well pleaſed with it, in regard he impowered certain Commiſſioners, to treat with his Majeſtie of *Swedens* Reſident and Plenipotentiary at *Copenhagen*, to that very intent and purpoſe. In fine, his Majeſty of *Denmark* no ſooner perceived his Majeſtie of *Swedens* affairs to be at a ſtand, occaſioned by the Revolt of the *Polonians*, and the approaches of ſome freſh Enemies, ſtirr'd up no doubt at the inſtigation of the King of *Denmark*; but he preſently aſſiſteth them with advices and proviſions, ſuppoſing he had then obtained an opportunity to recover by force certain Provinces, which his Predeceſſors had anciently loſt, and upon juſt grounds granted to him. In order hereunto he began to perplex the Treaty at *Copenhagen*, and raiſed new demands, as till then never heard of, of the juſtice and reaſonableneſs of which there never yet was or is produced any one probable Argument. When theſe his pretenſions, and our juſt cauſes of exception at his delayes and double dealings, came to be ſcann'd and look'd into by his Majeſty of *Swedens* Reſident and Miniſter; he propoſed unto them, that they might be debated by Commiſſioners on either part, who by the conſtitution of Peace between the ſaid Crowns, ought to meet upon the Confines, there to Treat and compoſe any difference that might ariſe: of this they would not accept, notwithſtanding they were promiſed all ſatisfaction, in caſe it could be demonſtrated, that his S. R. M. of *Sweden* had in the leaſt broken the Peace heretofore eſtabliſhed between the two Crowns. This the *Danes* would needs take for a breach of the Treaty, and accordingly they began to attaque his Majeſty of *Swedens* Dominions, perſecuting his Subjects with fire, and ſword, to the indangering of the Proteſtant cauſe, and the utter ruine of all Commerce in the Baltick Sea; but how juſtly or unjuſtly let the world judge. Yet notwithſtanding all theſe indignities, his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, though in the heat of the War, was not averſe to any overtures of Peace, at a time too, when by Gods aſſiſtance

ance he had beaten all his Enemies out of *Holſtein* and *Jutland*, ſome few places excepted, and held thoſe great and rich Countryes in ſubjection, with his Victorious Army. Nor at no time indeed, could any thing be more acceptable unto his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, than the eſtabliſhing the ancient Peace and friendſhip between thoſe two Crowns, provided it might be done with honour and ſecurity. In reference whereunto, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* was no ſooner informed by the *Sieur de Meules* Extraordinary Ambaſſador of the moſt Chriſtian King, the King of *France*, of the like inclination and propenſity towards Peace in the King of *Denmark*; but he forthwith impowred certain Commiſſioners with full inſtructions, to treat with thoſe of *Denmark*, who were to meet by the interpoſition of the ſaid *Sieur de Meules*, and to ſettle certain Præliminaries, which might facilitate the compoſure of the Peace. But after the *Sieur de Meules* returned to the *Danes*, to inform himſelf of their Kings inclination to admit of a Treaty, and to diſcourſe with the Commiſſioners about the time and place in *Jutland*, or the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*; his S. R. M of *Sweden* not hearing of any their reſolutions that way tending, he could not but conclude, and that upon good grounds, that the *Danes* did not proceed with any integrity or real intention in this affair, which ſuſpition was the more encreaſed, in regard the *Danes* took not the leaſt notice of his ſaid Majeſty of *Swedens* anſwer delivered in writing unto the Propoſition of the ſaid *Sieur de Meules*, and by him perſonally delivered to them. And although the moſt Serene his Highneſs the *Lord Protector* of *England*, did not a little encourage his S. R. Majeſty of *Sweden* to hope for a good iſſue, when he was pleaſed to interpoſe himſelf; yet it would much have confirm'd his Majeſty in thoſe his thoughts, had the King of *Denmark* in teſtimony of his real acceptation of his ſaid Highneſs mediation, aſſigned any time or place to give a beginning to the Treaty. His S. R. M. of *Sweden* did ever ſuppoſe, that the moſt probable way of ſettling a Peace between the two Crowns, and the moſt likely to facilitate and quicken it, would be firſt of all to treat and conclude of, the Preliminaries with thoſe Commiſſioners which his Majeſty had left at the Army, according

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cording to his Declaration upon the Propoſition of the *Sieur de Meules*; or if that would not be granted, that then both parties ſhould aſſent to thoſe Preliminaries, which had been concluded by Commiſſioners of either party, in the year 1644. for and concerning the place in the confines of the Kingdoms where the Treaty ſhould be managed, of the main buſineſſe of Peace, the number of the Commiſſioners, the Protections and Paſſes both for the ſaid Commiſſioners, and for the ſecurity of their Meſſengers. And accordingly his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, doth hereby declare his aſſent unto the ſaid Preliminaries, concluded upon as aforeſaid; Provided his moſt ſerene Majeſty of *Denmark* (unto whoſe prudence and choice it is ſubmitted) do direct and limit a fit and convenient time for the Commiſſioners to meet and treat, without any flying off from the mediation of the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King, the King of *France*, and the moſt Serene, the *Lord Protector* of the Common-weath of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. To which, as the moſt ready and convenient medium for the ſettling of a peace again, if the moſt Serene, the King of *Denmark*, ſhall give his aſſent and concurrence therein, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* doth hereby declare, That he is not onely ready to accept of that mediation which his moſt Serene Highneſs hath offered, but returns him moſt eſpecial thanks, in that he was pleaſed ſo friendly to offer his endeavours for the removing of theſe diſſentions, not at all doubting, but that his moſt Serene Highneſs, and the moſt Chriſtian King, the King of *France*, will in their prudence joyntly act together in this work of Mediation, and direct ſuch courſe to be taken, whereby the moſt Serene, his Majeſty of *Sweden*, and his people, who have ſuffered wrongfully from the *Danes*, may receive convenient ſatisfaction for the loſs and injuries they have ſuſtained, and be ſecured for the future from the further violence of the *Danes*. By which means his moſt Serene Highneſs will not onely make a great addition to that neerneſs of friendſhip and amity which is betwixt his Highneſs, and his S. R. M. but will much encreaſe the advantage of the Nothern part of the world, the common cauſe of the Proteſtants, and the freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Thus his S. R. M. of *Sweden*

Sweden deſiring from the bottom of his heart an happy ſucceſs upon this great work of Pacification, commanded with an aſſurance of his Majeſties favour, this Declaration of his ſaid Royal Majeſtie to be ſealed with his Royal Signet:

Dated as above.

Letter *D*.

The Second Declaration of the King of Denmark, *at the inſtance of Sir* Philip Meadowes.

THe moſt Serene and moſt Potent, the King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, our moſt Gracious Maſter, being at the ſame time when he was provided for War, acquainted with the Anſwer that the moſt Serene and moſt Potent, the King of *Sweden* gave to the Envoy Extraordinary of the moſt Serene his Highneſſe the Protector of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, upon the mediation which he tendereth to make a Peace between theſe Northern Kingdoms, took firſt into conſideration with what reaſons the King of *Sweden* endeavoured to perſwade, and in a manner evidence to the leſs heedful, that his ſacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, had without any juſt cauſe of provocation, & contrary both to his own Covenant and the Laws of Nations, aſſaulted the King of *Sweden* in open War by Sea and Land, and rejected all conditions of any friendly tranſaction before the War began. His ſaid S. R. M. of *Denmark* thinks it not a fit expedient of reconciliation to repeat thoſe weighty reaſons, that after the ſuffering ſo many intollerable injuries, the defrauding him of his cuſtomes, the violating of agreement, the damages that he ſuſtained both by Land and Sea, and ſuch juſt conditions of peace ſlighted; forc'd him by an inevitable neceſſity to declare a War againſt the King of *Sweden*, they being manifeſt to the whole world, obvious to the view and judgement of every one, and approved by them: With what great reſpect the moſt Serene, his S. R. M.

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of *Denmark* admitted of the interposal of the most Serene, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, with what earnestness he endeavoured to promote by his friends the business of peace, but how insolently the *Swedish* Deputy rejected all conditions of a just peace, & how unexpectedly he broke up the Treaty in this place, is apparent enough to the Elector of *Brandenburgh* himselfe, and to all others that were present at this affair; and how stedfast he remained in this purpose even after the War broke out, *Sieur de Meules* Ambassador Extraordinary of the most Christian King of *France*, had he not been prevented by death, could have given sufficient testimony. Upon which grounds his S. R. M. of *Denmark* and *Norway*, out of an Heroick spirit slights such kind of slanderous imputations, things usual in our adverse Party. But that his Highness the *Lord Protector*, and every one else, may plainly see how ready his S. M. affection, and how constant his desire hath been to re-establish and secure a firm peace, he doth again return that answer given to Sir *Philip Meadows*, the Envoy Extraordinary of his most Serene Highness, the 25th day of *Septembir* last; and as to the Preliminaries, he assents with the King of *Sweden* to that Transaction too, which was entred into in the year 1644. by Commissioners of either party, concerning the settling the grand Affair of Peace, the number of Commissioners to be Authorized, and the granting them safe Pass-ports, and the security of Messengers and Curriers. But as to the place of the Treaties, he thinks *Lubeck*, or some other neighbouring place to be more convenient. His S. R. M. of *Denmark* doth further by these presents declare, that he doth willingly accept of that Mediation which is offered him by his Highness, the *Lord Protector* of the Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Yet so, that not onely his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, but all the Inhabitants of the Baltick Sea, especially the most Serene the King of *Poland*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, may by these Treaties of Peace be quietly restored to their former condition of safety, the ancient freedom of Commerce and Navigation, which our Adversaries have hitherto interrupted, may be preserved in the Baltick Sea, and

and consequently the people enjoy their former quiet, and the innocent be freed from that oppression which the calamity of the War hath brought upon them. And in as much as the most Serene the King of *Sweden*, hath in his foresaid Declaration made mention of admitting the mediation of the most Christian King, his S. R. M. of *Denmark* will willingly condescend to that too, if offered unto him. If these things be allowed on, there will be no further stoppage, but that as soon as the Passes can be in due form prepared and given to the Gentlemen the Mediators, this business of composure may by the blessing of God soon admit of a beginning, and be brought to an happy end. This his S. R. M. of *Denmark* commanded with the tender of his favour and respect to be sent sealed with his own Seal to the Envoy Extraordinary of the most Serene the Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

At Copenhagen *the* 3d. *of Novemb.* 1657.

Letter *E.*

The Answer of his S. R. M. of Sweden, *to the second Declaration of the King of* Denmark.

THe most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Sweden*, our most Gracious Lord, could not imagine, that the Declaration of his said Royal Majesty, wherein he hath so sufficiently evidenced his ready inclination to Treat about the setling of a Peace again between these two Northern Kingdoms, by the mediation of the most Christian King, the King of *France*, and the most Serene, the *Lord Protector* of the Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, should be so harshly censured amongst the *Danes*; nor could he sufficiently admire, that in theirs they had the confidence, contrary to the dictate of their own conscience, to lay the whole blame of the War that was made, upon his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and

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to appeal to the judgement of the whole world to justifie their taking up Arms. But having already been large upon this subject in the confutation of two Pamphlets the *Danes* writ, to justifie to the world their proceeding in the War; his S. R. M. of *Sweden* makes no question, but that it hath found greater approbation amongst all men, then the *Danes Jus feciale injustum*, or their Manifest they so much boast of; and therefore deems it superfluous to contend with the most Serene the King of *Denmark* any more in this kind. And as his S. R. M. of *Sweden* doth still continue his former resolution in settling a Peace again between these two Northern Kingdoms, so he cannot but take it with some regret, that the most Serene the King of *Denmark*, should not be willing to assent to the place of Treating, according to the transaction of those Præliminaries in the year 1644. in as much as by the ancient received customes between these Kingdoms, such Treaties use alwaies to be appointed on the confines of the Kingdoms, the receding from which his S. R. M. can by no meanes approve of, especially in regard all actings & instructions necessary for that affair, may be in a readiness this Winter season far more easily and without any danger upon the confines. The case is not now the same as it was the last Summer or Autumne, when it was urged that the Commissioners should meet betwixt the two Armies, because then there was great hopes to re-establish a peace in a short time without many circumstances or solemnities, and by reason of the more seasonableness of the time of the year, the actings and instructions might be conveighed with more security from *Sweden*. Nor can his S. R. M. of *Sweden* satisfie himself of any serious inclination of the most Serene the King of *Denmark* to peace, from his second Declaration sent to Sir *Philip Meadowes* Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in as much as he raiseth many difficulties in it, and would have the controversies of all the Inhabitants on the Baltick Sea, which have no relation at all to the War betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark*, to be interessed in his, and determined together with them: Yet nevertheless, if there be any of the Inhabitants of the said Sea, that are particularly interessed

ressed in this War, and his Majesty of *Denmark* desires that the Ministers of any of his Confederates should be present at a place of Treaty chosen upon the confines of the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and be assistant to his Commissioners, the most Serene his Majesty of *Sweden* will grant them Passes to go safely to the place of Treaty, to stay there, and go thence at their pleasure. And his S. R. M. of *Sweden* expects the same to his Confederates and their Ministers; and in that case reserves it. Besides, if the high and mighty Lords, the Lords of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, shall first in due wise ratifie the Treaty at *Elbing*, and deliver the ratification thereof, and thus renew their ancient leagues and amity, and then offer themselves as Mediators to appease the commotions in *Denmark*; his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, to take away all occasion of complaint that the Lords of the United Provinces might lay hold of, will then declare himself in like manner in that affair, as his S. R. M. himself hath often more at large expressed himself to the Lords Ambassadors of the United Provinces at his Court. All these things, if the most Serene the King of *Denmark*, doth seriously intend to enter into a Peace with his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, he cannot disallow of; and in order thereunto will agree upon a place on the confines of the Kingdoms, convenient for the Comissioners to meet at, and will prefix a day, which as soon as his S. R. M. of *Sweden* shall receive intimation of, he will forthwith send his Commissioners, and dispatch Passes in right form, and take care for the delivery of them into the hands of the mediators, by which means by the divine assistance, this business of the Pacification may receive a sudden beginning, and be brought to an happy end. This his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, by reason of the second Declaration of his most Serene the King of *Denmark*, commanded with his due respects to be presented to the Envoy Extraordinary of the Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and to be sealed with his Royal Signet.

Dated at Wismar *the* 7th. *of Decemb.* 1657.

Let.

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Letter *F.*

The third Declaration of the King of Denmark *concerning the buſineſs of Peace.*

ALthough the moſt Serene and moſt Potent, the King of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, our moſt gracious Lord, hath in his Anſwer ſent the third of *November* laſt (upon the Declaration of the moſt Serene the King of *Sweden*) to the Envoy Extraordinary of the Protector of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, ſo clearly and plainly expreſſed his meaning, touching thoſe things which required a further explication, that the King of *Sweden* (all obſtacles removed) might readily have proceeded in that Affair; yet beyond all his hope and expectation, he perceives by a further Declaration of the *Swedes*, dated at *Wiſmar*, the ſeventh day of this inſtant moneth, that the adverſe party only made uſe of the name of Peace for a ſpecious pretence, involving thoſe preliminaries which were firſt to be aſſented to, concerning the Juſtice of the War, the place for the Treaties, and the mediation of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, under certain preſcribed Conditions, which cannot ſo eaſily be performed, in ſuch difficulties and intricacies; that every one may plainly enough ſee, that thoſe things make not to the promoting of this buſineſs of Peace, but rather the putting in of new Remora's; and that conſequently a doubt may be made, whether the King of *Sweden* hath any ſerious inclination to the Treaties. It was not the intent of the moſt Serene and moſt Potent the King of *Denmark*, in his foreſaid Anſwer to gain any to patroniſe ſo juſt a cauſe as he had to take up Armes; that having found ſuch Judges, as to have been ſo often approved of already: Nor doth he think it to be grounded on ſo ſolid a foundation, for the place of the Treaties to be ſo neceſſarily prefixed in the Confines of the Kingdome, that another, though more convenient, may not by any means be admitted of, ſeing that anciently and in latter times, there have been Treaties of Peace between theſe Northern

thern Kingdoms, begun and concluded in ſeveral places, as *Roſtock* and *Stetin*, and the King of *Sweden* himſelf, as the French Embaſſador, Mounſieur *de Meules*, related it, the laſt *Auguſt*, made choiſe of a place in *Jutland*, for the Commiſſioners of both Parties to meet in; nor is there any thing (as the adverſe party objects) ſo that care be taken to ſecure the Curriers, that can be the leaſt hinderance, why the Inſtructions neceſſary for theſe Treaties ſhould not in this winter ſeaſon be conveniently conveighed through theſe Kingdoms from *Sweden* to *Lubeck* without the leaſt danger. Beſides, it neither is his foreſaid Royal Majeſty of *Denmarke* and *Norway*'s intention, nor will the words of his former Anſwer bear any ſuch interpretation, as that the controverſie of all the Inhabitants on the Baltick Sea, that have no relation at all to this War betwixt *Sweden* and *Poland*, ſhould be likewiſe decided in this pacification, but only of his Confederates, who are eſpecially intereſſed in it; yet not as the *Swediſh* Anſwer would have it, that they ſhould only be aſſiſtant in this buſineſs of Peace, and appear there, but that they ſhould joyntly and equally be admitted to the Treaties. As to the mediation of the High and Mighty the Lords of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, his Royal Majeſty of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, in regard it was at the beginning of this War, ſolemnly offered him by the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary of thoſe States, and his Royal Majeſty at that time accepted of it, he cannot now in honour refuſe it, or recede from it, much leſs delay it till the ratification of the Treaty at *Elbing*, that hath been put off above a year, eſpecially ſeeing their cauſe, as to the liberty and ſecurity of Commerce in the Baltick Sea, is there to be treated of.

As ſoon therefore as the moſt Serene his Majeſty of *Sweden* ſhall confirm and ratifie the admiſſion of the aforeſaid United Provinces, to interpoſe in the compoſing of this War, and ſhall, as to the place, approve of *Lubeck*, or ſome other convenient place neer, and ſhall give his conſent that thoſe Confederates of his Royal Majeſty of *Denmarke* and *Norway* ſhall be admitted as parties in this buſineſs of peace, and ſhall grant ſafe conducts neceſſary for this affair in right form, to

the

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the Gentlemen the Mediators, and prefix a day certain for their meeting, his Royal Majesty of *Denmarke* and *Norway* will compleatly and fully perform the like, and all other things necessary, as they were approved on by both parties, at their Treating in the year forty four; that at last a firm and honorable Peace, which the most Serene his Highness the Protector of *England Scotland* and *Ireland* hath with such care and solicitation desired, may without further delay be setled again betwixt these two Northern Kingdomes, and they again tied to an Agreement one to the other, with a firm and lasting bond of Peace. These endeavours, that God would be pleased to grant an happie succes to, is the hearty Prayer of the most Serene and most Potent, the King of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, who commanded in order to a farther explication of the *Swedish* Answer, that this, together with the tender of his Royal favour and respect, should be presented, Sealed under his Royal Signet, to his Highness's Envoy Extraordinary.

Decemb. 27.
1657.

Letter *G*.

Sir Philip Meadowes *Letter, Envoy Extraordinary of* England, *to his S. R. M. of* Sweden, *in which he signifieth the Danes inclination to a Peace, after the taking of* Fuhnen.

THe Honourable Major General *Jephson*, Envoy Extraordinary of *England*, being absent from your Royal Court, whose assistance I should have made use of in this Affair to your Majesty; upon the former experience I have had of your Royal favour, and in discharge of the duty I am now employed in, as Mediator betwixt these two Northern Kingdoms, I have immediately sent away the bearer of these presents, one of my own family, to your most Serene Majesty.

The most Serene the King of *Denmarke*, to prevent the further

further effusion of Christian bloud, and to make a friendly composure as soon as could be of this destructive War, by just conditions of a real Peace, hath nominated and appointed *Joachim de Gersdorp*, Lord of *Tundbyholm*, Knight, High Steward of *Denmarke*, and *Christian Scheel*, Lord of *Waloe*, both Senators of the Kingdome of *Denmarke*, for his Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, to meet Commissioners equally authorised by your Majesty, at a time and place to be named by your Majesty, for the settling a Peace between these two Kingdoms.

May it therefore please your most Serene Majesty, at the instance and intercession of his most Serene Highness, my most gracious Lord, likewise to depute Commissioners, and prefix a time and place, as also to command safe Conducts to be delivered in right form, for my selfe and the foresaid Lords the Commissioners of *Denmarke*, which when we shall receive, with the time and place appointed, we shall not fail to be suddenly there: Nor is there any question, but by the blessing of God, your Majesty may within a very few days receive the benefit of a very honourable Peace. In the mean time if your most Serene Majesty, shall put a stop to the farther Progress of your Armies, as having gained the lawful end of War, a just and honourable Peace, and be favourable and moderate in your success and prosperity, your Majesty in it will doubtless do an Act acceptable unto God, grateful to all the Princes of Christendome, and worthy the Chronicles of future Ages. This that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant, I do in the words and name of my Lord and Master request and beseech, on whom your Majesty by granting so singular a favour and courtesie upon his request, will lay a perpetual Obligation. That God the best and the greatest disposer of all things, may preserve your Majesty long in a safe and flourishing condition, is the hearty Prayer of

Copenhagen, Feb. 3.
1658.

His most Serene Highness of England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *his Envoy Extraordinary*,
P. Meadow.

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Letter *H.*

His S. R. M. of Swedens Answer to Sir Philip Meadowes *Letter.*

CHarles *Gustavus* by the Grace of God, King of *Swedes, Gothes* and *Vandals*, great Prince of *Finland*, Duke of *Ehesten, Carelen, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomeren, Cassuben, Wenden*, Prince of *Rugen*. Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wismar*, Count *Palatine* of *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria, Gulick, Cleve* and *Berg*.

Honourable and heartily beloved, We Greet you well. We received your Letter dated at *Copenhagen* the day before that of these presents, and in them we observe, first, your affectionate endeavour to reconcile differences: and secondly, a new inclination in the *Danes* (at least in show) for the setling of the Peace between us. As for the former, we think our selves obliged to return you our present thanks, in regard of the satisfaction we receive both of your ability and integrity in performing the office of a Mediator, and accordingly in future we shall think on some way how to proportion a reward befitting your deserts: And as for the second, we profess to be very well pleased with that compliance of theirs, in regard we have alwayes directed our actions only to the end, that we might gaine that which *Denmark* now grants us. We could heartily wish indeed, that either this spark had never encreased to so great a fire, or that upon its first flaming some apt mediums might have been found to extinguish it, and that something had been yeelded to our overtures and Propositions. But so it was, whether out of an implacable desire of an hasty revenge, we know not; or whether out of a rash inconsiderableness, sure we are, we could not meet the least concurrent inclinations with our own, which have ever tended toward peace, a work the most becoming men of all others. The *Danes* being possessed with a passion to try the dubious hazard of War, did so thwart and disturb all Counsels tending to Peace, that although we had good reasons to

to ground our hopes of a composure, upon your interposal; yet now at last that the thing it selfe should stick both as to the number and quality of the mediators, and as to the including of other peoples affairs, no waies pertinent to those at this time in agitation between these Northern Kingdoms, that it should be at a stand upon their declining the usual manner and place of Treaties, observed ever since the peace of *Stetin*, cannot but speak aloud to the whole world, that *Denmark* by raising and inventing these Impediments and Remora's, less valued the glory of restoring Peace, then that of running the chance of an incertain War. And now at last that by Gods blessing it is so come to pass, that they seem willing to embrace more wholsome counsels; we also for our part shall not retract from our former propositions, but are still ready to give a clear testimony of our constant desires for preventing the spilling of Christian bloud. To the end therefore, that his most Serene Highness the *Lord Protector*, whose endeavour in this affair we highly esteem, and other Christian Princes may evidently see the truth of our affections, and at the same time to prevent such further losses as may be occasioned by a longer continuance of the War, we have resolved and concluded to give our assent for a Treaty of Peace, upon the mediation and interposal of the respective Ministers of *France* and *England*. And because the thing it selfe requires hast, and that it is left unto us to nominate the place, we have thought it most convenient, that within eight dayes of the date hereof, the Commissioners of each party, impowred with sufficient authority, should meet and endeavour to their utmost to settle the Peace in either of the Islands, *Sproo*, or the City of *Rudcoping* in *Langland*, as should seem best unto the King of *Denmark*. And to the intent the success of this affair may receive no delay, we have herewith, according to the usual custome of other Nations, sent safe conducts and Pass-ports, that not onely your selfe, but the King of *Denmarks* Commissioners fully impowred to treat and conclude, may with all freedom and security come, stay, and at their pleasure depart from the place of the Treaty. And that no delay may be of any side, we heartily beseech you, that you would take care, that such provision

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vision may be made for and concerning Posts and Curriers, both for ours into *Sweden*, as far as *Laholme*, as for those of *Denmark* into *Germany*, that Letters may interchangeably be sent and received, as was used in the late War between these Northern Crowns. It is a matter of great concernment, that this wound should be healed by a timely cure, because we cannot promise our selves any security by a suspension of Armes, and that each part is oblig'd to be the more industrious to procure this Peace, in as much as there is a necessity that the Christian world should know, that these Northern Kingdoms can, without any unnecessary delayes after a War begun, return to a just and hearty reconciliation. With this our Gracious Answer, we recommend you to God.

Dated at Newburgh, *Febr.* 5. 1658. *Charles Gustavus.*

To the Illustrious our truly, *beloved* Philip Meadows, *Envoy Extraordinary to the King of* Denmark, *from his most Serene Highness, the* Lord Protector *of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland *&c.*

Let. I.

The Agreements at Tostrup, *entred into by Commissioners Plenipotentiaries of these Northern Kingdoms, by virtue of which all dislikes and dissentions formerly used by either party, are to be abolished and friendly composed.*

1.

THat there is, and for the future shall be, a sincere and lasting mutual peace between both the King and Kingdoms, as also betwixt the subjects and Inhabitants of the same; and that so, as all dissentions and discords on both sides, may from hence forward cease, and on the contrary a firm and secure friendship be renewed by both parties, and whatsoever mischiefe or damage hath on any side been committed either be-

before the War, or in the heat of the War may be wholly buried by a General Act of Oblivion.

2.

That either party renounce all Leagues entred into, to the prejudice and damage of the other.

3.

That one party do not make a League against the other, or aid and assist the enemy of the other any manner of way whatever,

4.

That both Parties, as much as in them lies, do hinder any Hostile Fleet of War from entering and breaking into the Baltick Sea, by the streight in the Sound, or the Belt.

5.

That the agreements at *Bromsebroe* stand in force as formerly, except in what is altered therein by these present Treaties.

6.

That all Kings, Common-wealths, Princes and Potentates whatever, that have a desire to be comprehended under this Peace, may make it their request from both the Kings.

7.

That all Swedish Ships belonging to and being the proper goods of the subjects of *Sweden*, upon shewing and exhibiting their lawful and just Pass-Ports, commonly called Siopass, for the taking such a voyage, in such publick places as his S. R. M. of *Denmark* entrustes with the care of his Customes, shall pass the Sound and Baltick Sea, without any let or molestation, and free from all payment of customes, charge for searching or exhibiting their Certificates. But of all other Swedish Merchandizes which shall be laded in Vessels belonging to strangers, there shall be such accompt given as formerly, and that so, as that they shall be bound according to the tenure of the Articles at *Bromsebore* to exhibite their lawful Certificates, by virtue and force whereof they might be free and cleared from the payment of all customs and other charges.

8.

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8.

That the King and Kingdom of *Denmark* shall, as well in lieu of satisfaction to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, as in consideration of the delivery of several places in his possession, as also in regard of the loss he hath sustained by this War, surrender up unto his said S. R. M. *Halland*, *Blecking*, *Schonen*, and *Barnholm*, together with all Islands subject and appertinent to them, as also the Castle of *Bahuse* in *Norway*, with the Dominion and Jurisdiction adjacent thereunto, with all and singular the Royalties, Rights and appertinences without any exception whatsoever, in as full and ample manner as the Kingdom of *Denmark* hath hitherto possessed and enjoyed the same.

9.

That the King and Kingdom of *Denmark*, do grant to his R. M. & the Kingdom of *Sweden*, the Dominion or Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, commonly called *Trundheim*, with all and singular the appertenances, which of right and justice do either now belong, or have formerly belonged to it, as well by Sea as Land, to be incorporated for ever to the Kingdom of *Sweden* as their propriety.

10.

That on the other side, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* shall restore to his Majesty, and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, all Lands, Places and Forts by him seized upon during this War, either in *Denmark*, *Norway*, or the Dukedom of *Slesvick*, *Holstein*, and the County of *Pinnenberg*. That his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, shall likewise as well for himself as his Successors renounce and disclaim all rights and pretensions, which he either hath or may may have to the County of *Delmenhorst* and *Dithmarsen*, by reason of the Dukedom of *Breme*.

11.

That all Prisoners of either party of what quality and condition soever, shall be set at liberty without payment of ransome.

12. That

12.

That the Army of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, shall with all possible speed that can be, and at the fartheſt by the second day of *May*, march out of the Dominions and Territories of his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, and in the mean time that they be furnished with all things necessary for their support, yet so as that a strict discipline be kept and used amongst the Souldiery.

13.

It is likewise agreed, that persons of all degrees, as well Noble as Ignoble, Ecclesiastical as secular, of the Provinces and Jurisdictions granted in *Denmark* and *Norway*, by virtue of this Treaty, shall enjoy the same Laws, Liberties and Immunities as formerly, so far as they are not repugnant to the fundamental Constitutions of *Sweden*. In other cases it is promised in the name of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, that those priviledges, which they have hitherto been so happy in, shall rather be encreased then diminished. That also they themselves, their heirs and successors shall securely enjoy, all goods and possessions that fall to them either by inheritance, purchase, Mortgage, or any other lawful waies whatever.

14.

That all Lands and Territories in possession, during this War, and taken away from the Kingdom of *Sweden*, whereſoever scituated, be restored to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, as also that three Swedish ships detained in the Sound about the beginning of this War, be returned with all the Merchandize, with which they were laded according to the tenure of the Certificates, or their due and just value.

15.

That also all the Ecclesiastical and secular Jurisdiction, which his S. R. M. of *Denmark* hath gotten over the Goods of the Territories of *Rugen*, be also surrendred to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*.

16.

That all Forts and strong Places vanquish'd and taken as well

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well in the time of the War, as yielded up during the Treaties, be surrendred without their Ordnance and Warlike provision. And that the Bores of those Countries and Provinces, where those Forts are scituated, shall be bound to carry the aforesaid Ordnance and Provision to such Coast, where they may most conveniently be shipped.

17.

That satisfaction shall be made to the Duke of *Holstein* according to equity, concerning which a Treaty shall be had, and conclusion made with the said Duke.

18.

It is also promised hereby, that Restitution shall be made of all the Goods as well moveable as immoveable, to the Count *Uhlefeldt*, with all the Revenues that have been received, since the time they come into the Commissioners hands to this day. And furthermore, free liberty shall be granted to him and his Countess, his Mother in law, Children, friends and servants to live safely without molestation, in what part of *Denmark* they shall best like. And that they freely enjoy those places in fee, *viz. Hirschelm*, *Mulckelm*, and the Monastery of *St. John* in *Norway*, as they were formerly granted to Count *Uhlefeldt* and his Son, according to the tenure of the investitures, and retein the same.

19.

That the publique Manifest be abrogated and abolished, and never hereafter divulged, reprinted or sold.

20.

That the most Serene the King of *Denmark* doth give and deliver 2000 Horsemen, and 2000 foot to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*.

And to the end all these Articles above written, promised by Commissioners, Plenipotentiary of both parties, may be faithfully observed, the Gentlemen the Mediators of his S. R. M. of *France*, and of his Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, have together with us, in witness hereof subscribed their

their names, and confirmed by their Seales, at *Tostrup*.

Febr. 18. 1658.

Le Chevalier,	*Philip*	*Joachim*	*Christen*
De Terlon.	*Meadow,*	*Gerstrup,*	*Skiel.*

Letter *K.*

His S. R. M. of Sweden, *his confirmation of the Articles at* Tostrup.

WEe *Charles Gustavus*, by the Grace of God, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes* and *Vandals*, *&c &c. &c.*

Know all men by these presents, That our trusty and dearly beloved, the honourable and truly Noble, our Plenipotentiary Commissioner, our Privy Councellor of State, the Lord *Corfitz*, Count of *Uhlefeldt*, and our faithful and trusty Senator of our Kingdoms, the Admiral and Counsellor of our Admiralty, the Lord *Steno*, *Biel &c*, have not onely in a decent way of submission, first delivered into our hands those points, upon which they met and agreed, with the trusty the Senators of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the Commissioners constituted for the present Treaties of Peace, by the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick* the Third, King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, our Brother, Kinsman, and Neighbour, in the Village of *Tostrup*, the 18th day of *February*, upon the mediation of the most Christian King, the King of *France*, our Cousin and Confederate, as also of the *Lord Protector* of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, who is also our good friend and Confederate, by the interposition of their Ambassadour and Envoy respectively; but have further according to their bounden duty, given us certain information, that they have delivered points in all things of the same tenour and purport, subscrib'd by both the Gentlemen that mediated, to the Commissioners of our well-beloved, the King of *Denmark*, with an Agreement and mutual promise thereunto annexed, that they should with all speed be ratified by their Masters; and that afterwards a Cessation of Arms should be published by either party. All which points, in as much as they were

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according to our own command wholly concluded, we do ratifie, approve and confirm the same by these our Letters Patents, and that so as that a Cessation of Arms may immediately follow and be published by either party. But in the mean time the Commissioners of either party at *Roskild*, shall revise the aforesaid points, shall put them in a more solemn form, and declare them more at large, where they shall likewise treat concerning the ordering the execution of the aforesaid peace. In witness whereof, we have for the greater confirmation of it, subscribed it, with our own hand, and commanded that it should be sealed with our Royal Signet.

Dated at our Campe at the Village *Torslunda-Magla*, the 19th day of *February*, 1658.

The King of Denmarks *Confirmation was of the same tenure.*

Letter *L.*

The Treaty at Roskild.

WE *Corfitz* Count of *Uhlefelds*, Lord of *Graslitz* and *Herfmanitz*, Knight, Privy Counsellor of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and *Steno Bielke*, Baron of *Corp*, Lord of *Gæddeholm*, *Græssoen* and *Tanga*, Senatour of his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, Admiral and Councelour of the Court of Admiralty, Plenipotentarie, Commissioner of the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Charles Gustavus*, by the grace of God, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes*, and *Vandals*, Great Prince of *Feinland*, Duke of *Ehesten*, *Carelen*, *Bremen*, *Verden*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassuben*, and *Wenden*, Prince of *Rugen*, Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wismar*; as also Count Palatine of *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Julick*, *Cleve* and *Berg*, and our most gracious Lord and King, do by these presents declare, that by reason of the rise and encrease of some discontents, differences and controversies, heretofore had between his foresaid S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* on the one part, and the most Serene and most potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick* the third, King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Vandals*, & *Gothes*, Duke

Duke of *Slesswick*, *Hostein*, *Stormarn*, *Dithmarsen*, Count of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*, and the Kingdom of *Denmark* on the other part, which broke out to that height, that they stirr'd up and raised so great a flame of War between their S.S. R.R. M.M. and these most flourishing Kingdoms to the great damage, detriment, ruine and desolation of both the Kingdomes, and the subjects thereof: First, the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Potentate, the most Christian King, *Lewis* the 14 King of *France*, and *Navarre*; and then his most Serene Highness, the Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, out of their singular love and affection, that they bore to these Warlike Kings and their Kingdoms, consulted all means possible to suppress and extinquish that flame of War, that was spreading it self in these Northern Kingdoms, and instead thereof to settle and restore peace, tranquillity, friendship, and a good confidence one in another, for the prevention of mischiefs in the future. To which purpose his S.R.M. of *France* sent his Ambassador, and the most Serene his Highness, the *Lord Protector* of *England*, his Envoy Extraordinary to both their S.S. R.R. M.M. of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, fully impowering them to lay down before both their Majesties, the estate and condition that the Christian Religion was now in, and what great dangers were likely to ensue thereon by reason of these Wars betwixt them, and by that means the more to incite and stir them up to a friendly accommodation; as also to offer the mediation and interposal of their Lords and Masters for the serious carrying on of this blessed work of peace; whereupon his S. R. M. our most Gracious Master, by the perswasion and advice of his S. M. the King of *France*, and his Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, and out of his own proper instinct and desire to quench and put out this flame of War, and to preserve and keep peace and tranquillity within the bounds of his own Kingdoms, and to maintain a faithful friendship and good correspondence with all his Neighbours and Borderers, especially with *Denmark* and *Norway*, with whom they have so much mutual Traffique, not onely in those places, which by reason of the largeness of their Territories bounder one upon the other; but in many others, showed himselfe very willing and ready to hearken to their friendly counsels. And when afterwards, his S. R. M. of *Denmark* did in like manner declare, by the Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the *Lord Protector*

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then Resident at his Court, his inclination to make up a peace; then were Commissioners of both Kingdoms and Plenipotentiaries agreed upon and ordered to assemble and meet together first at *Rudcoping* in *Langland*: But when in the mean time his S. R. M. our most Gracious Lord, following the success of his Arms, and desiring to make use of his Victories, marched with all his Army through *Langland* into *Laland* and *Falstre*, the *Danish* Commissioners accompanied by the Envoy Extraordinary of his Highness the *Lord Protector* took an opportunity to meet him here in *Sealand* near *Wordenburgh*. Whereupon his S. R. M. that he might evidence the desire he had to peace and agreement, would not pass by that occasion; but appointed us his Commissioners in his and his Kingdoms name, impowering us duly, fully and sufficiently thereunto. Upon which we before named met with the Senators & Plenipotentiary Commissioners of his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the Illustrious, honourable, and most Generous, the Lord *Joachim Gerstorff* of *Tundbyholm* Knight, high Steward of *Denmark*, and the Kings Lieutenant in the Island *Bornholm*, and Christien *Skiel* of *Fusinge*, the Kngs Lieutenant in *Tryggewalde*, and after we had mutually examined each the others Plenipotentiary Commissioners, & found them right and sufficient, and delivered them the one to the other interchangeably, we did in the name of the most holy Trinity assemble together, and began these Treaties.

And though the Danish Gommissioners went away to *Copenhagen* to receive further instructions from their Lord and King, concerning his intent an resolution upon these points we proposed; yet we did not thereupon break up the Treaty, in regard they promised us to give us a meeting in some convenient place with the first opportunity. Nor did they fail in this, in as much as they made application first to his S. R. M. our most Gracious Lord at his Palace at *Torslunda-Magla*, and afterwards betook themselves again to compleat that work of Peace that was begun in the Village of *Tostrup*. Where we, together with the most Illustrious, the *Sieur Hugh Terlon* Knight, of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, Counsellor and Ambassador in ordinary of the most Christian King, the King of *France* and *Navarre*, to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and the most Illustrious, Sir *Philip Meadows*, Commissioner of his Highness the *Lord Protector*, and Envoy Extraordinary to his S. R. M. of

of *Denmark*, did with all care and diligence examine and search into all those strifes and controversies which embroyled these Kingdoms, and entred upon all means and wayes to compose them, and to settle again and establish a good sincere and lasting peace. In which affair the foresaid Gentlemen the Mediators, did without any delay or intermission, in the name of their Masters use all diligence, prudence, labour and industry so long, till at last there was a consent and an agreement betwixt us, in the name of their S.S. M.M. our Kings and Lords, and their Successors, and of the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, to certain points or heads, which were now here at *Roskild* by the assistance of God, both parties assenting and being willing to it, received by Commissioners of each party, reduced into a more solemn form, and, for the avoyding of all strifes, mistakes and controversies in the future, unfolded more at large in manner following.

1.

Firft that there be a firm, lasting, and irrevocable Peace between both the Kings and their Successors, & the Kingdoms, Dominions, Counsellors, Ministers, Subjects, and Inhabitants of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*; and so, as that all suspitions for the future, sinister intents, dissentions, discords, enmities, and Wars, do cease and be taken away; and that whatever hath been done by either party, as well before as during the War, be buried in a general Act of Oblivion, that shall reach all persons, and that they never be remembred or spoken of any more. But on the contrary, that perpetual amity, mutual good will, concord and true neighbourhood be restored and kept, so that each one shal both by words and deeds promote and defend the benefit of the other as his own, and shall strive to divert, and as much as in him lies, to hinder any thing that may turn to the damage or prejudice of the person, Government, Kingdoms, Dominions, and subjects of the other.

2.

And that these things may be the better performed, and a mutual confidence nourished and preserved between the two Kings, and their Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, that either party take off and reject all confederacies with any Potentates, Kings, Princes, States or Common-wealths whatever, entered into or made

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made to the detriment or damage of the other; as also that any one party for the future shall not make a league against the other, nor succour or send aid to the enemies of the other by any means, or under what pretence soever.

3.

To the same end we do betwixt our selves constitute and mutually promise, that we will never grant that any forreign Fleet of War, to whomsoever belonging, should pass the Streight of the Sound, or the Belt into the Baltick Sea; but that both parties shall with all their Forces hinder and divert them.

4.

It is agreed and concluded, that as well all the Ships of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, that do properly belong to his Subjects and Inhabitants of *Sweden*, as also of the adjacent Provinces, Countries, and Cities without exception, whether armed or unarmed, small or great, with all kind of Merchandize whatever which they are laden with, shall not onely be acquitted, and free from all customes Inquisitions, Visitations, Deteiners, and other troubles and charges, under what name soever, in the Sound and Baltick Streight, but shall in no waies be bound to carry with them and show their Certificates, so that they proffer and tender legall Pass ports at his R. M. of *Denmark* his Custome-house at *Helsingore* and *Newburgh*. But as for the Goods and Merchandize that appertain and belong unto the Inhabitants and subjects of his S. R. M. of *Sweden* and his Successors, as well in *Sweden* as in other Provinces, Countries, and Cities adjacent to *Sweden*, but are laden in forreign Vessels, the same account, as much as concerns Certificates, shall for the future be given, and observed as ought to be had according to the tenure of the agreements at *Bromsebroe*; which are thus to be understood, that upon shewing their legal Certificates onely, then they may freely pass to and fro through the Sound and Baltick Streight without Impediment, deteiner, prohibition, or exaction of Customes by any means whatever. But Swedish Goods laden in forreign Vessels, that cannot produce legal Certificates, shall be liable and subject to pay Custome in the Streight of the Sound, and the Belt.

5.

In as much as his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, hath in this time of War

seized, and by force of arms gained diverse Provinces, Regions and Islands of his S. R. M. of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and is now by right of War possessed of strong holds and Cities scituated in them; his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* hath for himself and his Successors, the Kings and Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, consented and agreed, as well in lieu and satisfaction for his restoring the Provinces seised by him, as in recompence of the damage and the charges that his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* expended in this War, as also to avoid differences for the future, that the Provinces of *Halland* (which was formerly given in security to the Kingdom of *Sweden*) *Sconen*, *Blecking*, *Bornholm*, with all Cities, Towers, Castles, and Fortresses, Islands, Superiorities, Preheminences, Royalties. Jurisdictions, as well Ecclesiastical as secular, Rents, Profits, Tribute, Revenues and Rights as well by Land as by Sea, appertaining to the aforesaid Provinces, Countries and Jurisdictions, should be surrendred up to his S. R. M. and his Successors the Kings and Kingdomes of *Sweden*, to remain for ever hereafter, without any claim in the possession, propriety and Dominion of his S. R. M. and his Successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, in as full and ample manner, as the Kings of *Denmarke* and *Norway* have heretofore possessed the same.

6.

His S. R. M. of *Denmarke* doth likewise grant to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, the Castle and Jurisdiction of *Bahuse*, as also the Town and Jurisdiction of *Trundheim* or *Nidrosen*, with all Cities, Towns, Castles, and Fortresses, as also Goods Ecclesiastical and secular, Jurisdictions and appertinences thereunto belonging, which ought legally to be contained in them, and have formerly been appertenences thereof, as well by Sea as Land, to be for ever enjoyed and possessed by the Kingdom of *Sweden* as their own proper right: According as the Letters of Grant of his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, as well of these as of the other Dominions and Provinces mentioned particularly in the foregoing Article, and confirmed by their Hands and Seals do declare more at large.

7.

His S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, do likewise grant to his S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdom of

Den-

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Denmarke, all the Jurisdiction as well Eccleſiaſtical as ſecular, in as full manner as he formerly enjoyed the ſame over ſome Goods ſcituated and lying in the Principality of *Rugen*.

8.

Beſides all Gentlemen, that are in poſſeſſion of any Goods, in the Provinces, Territories and Jurisdictions granted, and inhabite there, ſhall be ſubject and bound to perform homage, and take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy to his S. R. M. his Succeſſors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, and to oblige themſelves to all due obedience, fidelity and ſervices, as they were formerly obliged to the Kings of *Denmarke*. In the ſame manner all others inhabiting in the aforeſaid Provinces, as well Eccleſiaſtical as ſecular, Citizens and Country-men, ſhall from this day be only, and for ever obliged to his S. R. M. his ſucceſſors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, and all Heads of the Clergy and Miniſters, ſhall ſubmit themſelves to that Biſhop, ſuperintendent, and conſiſtory, which his R. M. ſhall appoint and ſet over them.

9.

On the other ſide his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Sweden* do promiſe, that men of all conditions whatever, Noble or Ignoble, Eccleſiaſtical or ſecular, Citizens or Country-men, ſhould keep and return their Goods and properties, which fall to them by any title of Inheritance, Purchaſe, Change, or Mortgage before the War, in any of theſe Provinces and Jurisdictions of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, which were granted by theſe Treaties, and that in ſuch manner, as that for the future they ſhall have full power as formerly they had, either to poſſeſs, uſe, enjoy and retain their proprieties, or to alien, ſell or change them. They ſhall likewiſe retein their accuſtomed Rights, Laws, ancient Priviledges & Immunities, without any impediment or diſturbance, ſo far as they are not contrary or repugnant to the fundamental Lawes of the Kingdomes of *Sweden*, unto which theſe Provinces and Jurisdictions ſhall for ever hereafter be united and incorporated. That it may alſo appear that his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, out of his ſingular grace and favour, had rather better their condition, then in the leaſt diminiſh it; he promiſeth that all as well Noble as Ignoble, who ſhall wholly ſubmit themſelves to the jurisdiction of his S. R M. and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, ſhall be capable of enjoying the ſame ad-

admiſſion and acceſs to honours and favours, as if they were born in *Sweden* it ſelf.

10.

It is likewiſe agreed by both parties, That when the Forts and Territories ſhall be ſurrendred to the Commiſſioners of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, all inſtructions and evidences that ſhall be there in readineſs, concerning the Eſtates, Revenues and Proffits, bounds, limits, and borders of the Provinces and the goods lying and being in them, as alſo all writings that concern the adminiſtration of Juſtice, books of Revenues and other ſuch like things, which may encreaſe our knowledg therein, ſhall be likewiſe delivered up; which being done, two or three Plenipotentiaries ſhall be appointed by either party, to review, ſeperate, direct, and order all the bounds, limits and borders between thoſe Provinces and Juriſdictions that are ſurrendred, and thoſe which are adjacent and bordering upon them, to the end that all ſtrifes and controverſies may be avoided, and every one enjoy what doth juſtly fall to him in peace and quietneſs.

11.

That likewiſe all thoſe Provinces and places, which were in the time of the War ſeized and taken from the Kingdom of *Sweden*, ſcituated in what place ſoever, as alſo three Swediſh Ships detained about the beginning of the War in the Streight of the *Sound*, together with all their lading in them, or their juſt value according to the tenure of their Certificates, be reſtored to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*. It is likewiſe agreed by both Parties, That all thoſe priſes which might have been taken by Commiſſions granted to them, but not brought into Port before the Pacification at *Teſtrup*, be reſtored to their true owners and proprietors; and that other goods and moveables, taken ſince that time by Sea or Land, from the Subjects of either Parties, and not beſtowed upon others by their S. S. R. R. M. M. before the foreſaid Pacification, ſhall be likewiſe reſtored and redelivered.

12.

On the other ſide his S. R. M. his Succeſſors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, do grant to his S. R. M. and the Kindom of *Denmark* all thoſe rights and pretences, which his S. R. M. may by right of War have to all the Fortes, Fortreſſes, Iſlands, Provinces, Cities

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and Territories, which he hath during this War, by force of Arms put himself in possession of, as namely, the Provinces of *Sealand*, *Laland*, *Falstre*, and *Langland*, together with the Fort *Nagscow*, and *Fuhnen*, *Jutland*, the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormaren* and *Dithmarsen*, with the Fort of *Frederick-Ode*, the Fortress *Hall*, the Castle and County of *Pinnenburgen*, as also the Islands of *Alsen* and *Arrhoe*, with the Ducal Castles, *Sunderburg* and *Norburg*, as also all Cities seized, as well in the two Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, as in the aforesaid Dukedoms and Islands and Provinces subject to them, Forts, Fortresses, Jurisdictions, Castles, and Territories of Noblemen, by what name soever called, and not expressly excepted in this transaction; and all those places after they are redelivered and restored again according to the tenure of this Treaty, shall without any impediment, with all their rights appurtenances, belong to his S. R. M. his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

13.

In like manner his S. R. M. doth for himself, his Successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden* grant all the rights and pretences, which his S. R. M. by reason of the Dukedome of *Breme* either hath or may have to the County of *Delmenhorst*, and *Dithmarsen*, and transferreth all his rights upon his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, his successors, and the Dukes of the House of *Holstein*, of the *Gottorpian* line, so as that his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and his successors, neither will or ought ever hereafter to make any further pretence to these Countries. And also if his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, by reason of the foresaid Dukedom of *Breme*, should gain any pretence to any of the Goods of the Noblemen of *Holstein*, that also is by virtue of this Treaty granted, and promise is made, that such evidences as are in readiness and and appertinent thereunto, shall be delivered to his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and the House of *Holstein* of the Kingly and *Gottorpian* line.

14.

But as the strong holds of both parties, as well such as were seized on in this War, as those whinh are granted by this pacification, shall be delivered without Ordnance, Ammunition, and Warlike provision; so it is agreed on both sides, that the Bores of those Jurisdictions, in which those strong holds are scituated, may

may be bound to carry away the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Warlike provision to the coast where they may most conveniently be shipped and carried away.

15.

It is likewise concluded and promised, that in such Forts as either party shall surrender to the other, a certain place shall be appointed where he, that surrendreth the fortified place, may preserve and keep his Ammunition and Warlike provision, until he can in convenient time carry them to another place.

16.

But that the better Order may be observed on both sides in drawing out the Souldiery, and surrendring the Provinces, Cities, and strong holds, it is thus agreed by either party about this business, that as soon as the 2000 horse (which his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* hath hereby promised to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*) shall be delivered, the Swedish Army shall forthwith march out of *Seland*. Afterwards *Helsinburgh* shall be surrendred the 27. day, and *Lans Croon* the 18th of *Feb.* *Malmoe* the first of *March*. Upon the 4th day of the same moneth, *Christianstard* shall be surrendred to the Swedish Commissioners, and on the same day *Naskou* to the Danish Commissioners. At which time the Swedish Armies shall be drawn out of *Laland*, *Falstre* and *Langland*. On the 15th day of *March*, *Christianople*, and the rest of *Blecking*, together with *Bornholm*, if it can be so done, and the season of the year will permit; as also on the 18th of *March*, *Bahuse* shall be surrendred on the first of *May*, *Nidros* or *Trundheim* shall be surrendered; *Jemperland* likewise, and *Bremer-Vorden*, as also other places, which the Kings of *Denmarke* hath seized in this war, wheresoever they shall be scituated, shall be restored to the Swedish Commissioners. On the other side, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* his whole Army shall begin the same day to march out of *Fuhnen*, *Jutland*, the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Tormaren* & *Dithmarsen*, and the Islands thereunto belonging, the Forts, Fortresses Castles, and dwelling places of the Noblemen, by what name soever they be called. But the Fort *Frederick-Ode*, *Pinnenberg*, the Fortress Hall with all other places, wheresoever scituated, which have in the times of the War been brought to the power of his S. R. M.

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of Sweden, shall on the same day, *viz.* on the 18th of *May*, be surrendred to the Commissioners of the King of *Denmark*. At the same time also the Island *Alsen*, together with *Sundrburgh* and *Nordburgh*, shall be restored to their lawful Lords. But if any places besides in the aforesaid Kingdoms, Provinces, Dukedoms and Islands, shall be in the possession of either party; they shall likewise be restored, as if they were expresly named, to those to whom they had formerly belonged.

17.

And that in these changings of the Forts, and the drawing out of the Souldery out of the Towns and Provinces in the term aforesaid, no violence or injury be offered to the Inhabitants; there shall be Commissioners present of either party, that shall take diligent care of this affair, that nothing be violently taken away from the Subjects, or any unlawful thing enjoyned them. And because care must be taken for the necessary sustentation of the Swedish Army, as long as they shall stay in those Countries, as also a good order and discipline shall be observed in this business, and that in this manner, that after the day that the peace is concluded in, nothing more or new may be required and exacted of the subjects, either for redeeming of the houses from firing, or under pretence of any other charges of War, by what name soever called, but what shall be needful for the due sustentation of the Army, according to a constitution to be made in this business by Commissioners of either party, as long as they shall remain in this Kingdom.

18.

That that which is formerly said of the restitution and grants of the Lands in the time limited, shall be understood according to the Laws of the Country; and so, that they which have and are in possession of those Jurisdictions, may enjoy the Revenues till the next day of *Philip* and *James*, and may have liberty to exact their dues from the aforesaid day of *Philip* and *James*, in the year 1657. till the year 1658. yet with this respect, that if there be any which cannot make present payment, they shall have so much time granted them, as that they may make payment afterwards at certain times.

19. That

19.

That all Prisoners of both sides, of what condition and quality soever, be forthwith freely discharged without ransome, but as to what concerns their maintenance, they shall make satisfaction according to equity.

20.

That all the subjects and Inhabitants of the Countries and Provinces granted, shall be at liberty to go to other Cities and places to live there, so that it may be done according to the Statutes of the Provinces and priviledges of the Cities; from which they are willing to remove. But as to what concerns the Goods carried into Cities for security in this time of the War, the owners of them may lawfully fetch them again without contradiction or hinderance.

21.

That all former Transactions and Agreements, *viz.* those of *Stetin*, *Sioerede* and *Bromsebroe*, which have formerly been entred into betwixt these renowned Kingdoms, shall have their full force and virtue in all Articles, and shall be accepted by every one as they were before the beginning of this War, and as if they were word for word inserted in this Treaty, excepting in what they are expresly altered.

22.

That his S. R. M. of *Denmark* shall be bound to make satisfaction according to equity to the Serene Prince *Frederick*, Duke of the *Gottorpian* line of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*. Concerning which business, Commissioners of either party, as well of his R. M. of *Denmark*, as of his Highness shall Treat: Yet so that there be a conclusion made of those Treaties by the Second day of *May*.

23.

Furthermore, if any thing hath happened in this War that may produce and create one way or other heart-burnings and diffidence betwixt his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and his most Serene Highness the Duke of *Holstein* of the *Gottorpian* line, or hath been taken otherwise then well from his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and his most Serene Highness betwixt themselves, or by their Ministers, subjects, and servants of either party, that all that from

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from this day forward shall never be recalled into memory to the prejudice and trouble of any one, but by virtue of this transaction shall be composed by either party, pass'd by in oblivion, and blotted wholly out.

24.

It is likewise promised by virtue of this Treaty, that all the Goods of the Lord *Corfitz*, Count *Uhlefeldt*, as well in *Denmarke* as *Norway*, moveable as immoveable, shall be restored by the second day of *April* of this present year, as also sufficient satisfaction and compensation shall be given for all the Damages he hath suffered by the feast day of S. *John* next following; and he, and his Countess, his Mother in Law, children, friends, and servants, shall have liberty freely and securely to remain and dwell in *Denmarke*, where he or they please; but the Count *Uhlefeldt* and his Sonne shall enjoy those Jurisdictions, *viz.* *Hirsalm*, *Munchelin* and the Monastery of St. *John* in *Norway*, which they formerly had, according to the tenure of their investitures, and shall retein the same, and his wives title shall be fully restored to her.

25.

That what Kings or Common-wealths, Potentates and Princes soever, desire to be comprehended in this peace, ought to desire it of both the Kings.

26.

It is also agreed, that the *Jus feciale*, and the Danish Manifest be wholly abrogated, and never hereafter divulged or reprinted.

27.

But to the end that all these things may be firmly, faithfully, and sincerely, now and in the future observed and fulfilled, as well in words as in deeds, as they are set down; it is likewise mutually promised, that these our Agreements and Compositions friendly entered into, shall be confirmed by the Kings of both Kingdoms, *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden*; and *Frederick* the third King of *Denmarke*, by subscribing their hands, and putting their seals, and for the greater security they shall be subscribed by the Senators of both Kingdoms, and sealed with their Seals.

28. It

28.

It was likewise promised and concluded, that on either party, one Senator of the Kingdome, and the Secretary shall meet at *Helsingore* about the second day of *April*, and shall bring with them the ratification of this Treaty, strengthned and confirmed in manner aforesaid, with the subscription and seal of either party, and shall interchangeably deliver them: where also the *Danes* shall have with them the Letters of grant of *Halland*, *Blecking*, *Schonen*, *Bornholm*, the Jurisdictions of *Bahuse* and *Trundheim*, and at the same time give and deliver them to the Swedish Commissioners for the confirming, settling and observing of the peace concluded.

For the greater assurance and confirmation, that these things, as here set down, are enacted, agreed, decreed and concluded, and that they shall be faithfully and firmly observed on the part of his S. R. M. our most Gracious Lord, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and that the ratifications of them shall be brought at the day aforesaid, and delivered in the place appointed, we have confirmed them with subscribing our hands, and sealed them with our seals, desiring also of the Ambassadour in Ordinary of his S. R. M. of *France*, and the Envoy Extraordinary of his most Serene Highness, the Protector of *England*, as Mediators of this pacification, that for the greater confirmation, and more certain witnessing, they would likewise subscribe them and seal them. At *Roskild* the 26th. of *February* 1658.

Le Chevalier de Terlon.	*Philip Meadow.*	*Corfitz* Count of *Ulfeldt.*	*Sten Bielcke.*

Letter *M*.

The more private Articles:

SEeing by Gods blessing, and the intervening of this friendly Treaty, the late differences and divisions are quieted and composed, excepting some nice points and heads, which for some reasons

ſons are thought fit not to be inſerted in the Inſtrument of Peace: We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, have and do think fit, that thoſe points ſhould be comprehended in a particular Receſs, and that a mutual Agreement ſhould be made in manner and form, as followeth:

1.

It is promiſed and concluded, that Major General *Ebbo, Uhlefeld* ſhall receive due and full ſatisfaction in all his actions and pretenſions, which he can in any way have in *Denmarke*, and is wont to inſiſt on according to Law, right and Equity.

2:

And to the end that all things may be utterly aboliſhed and forgotten, which might occaſion miſunderſtanding for the future, or raiſe any new Grievances between either party, it is mutually concluded and agreed, That thoſe Hangings or Tapeſtries made and kept here in *Denmarke*, to the diſcredit and diſgrace of the Kingdom of *Sweden* be done over with other Colours.

And although theſe Points are not particularly recited, expreſſed or, mentioned in the Inſtrument of Peace; yet we promiſe and undertake, that they ſhall be of the ſame force and power as if they had been particularly ſpecified with thoſe other points ratified and confirmed in the ſaid Inſtrument of Peace, word for word. In teſtimony of which, and for the more validity hereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and Seals. Dated at *Roſchild the* 27th day of *Febr.* 1658.

Joachim Gerſtorff. L. S. *Chriſten Skiel.* L. S.

Letter *N.*

A particular Agreement upon the ſurrender of the Forts of Schonen.

WE whoſe names are herunto ſubſcribed, being Plenipotentiary Commiſſioners on behalf of his ſacred Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, for and concerning the preſent Treaty between *Den-*

Denmarke and *Sweden*: Sir *Joachim Gerſdorff* of *Tunbyholm* Knight, High Steward and Senator of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, and Lieutenant for his Majeſty in *Bornholm*, and *Chriſtian Skiel* of *Fuſing*, Senator of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, and Lieutenant for his Majeſtie in *Tryggeweld*, do hereby make known and declare, That ſeeing certain difficulties have happened upon the diſcourſe which his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden* had with *Owen Juul*, for and concerning the ſurrendry of the Forts and Fortifications of *Schonen*, that all thoſe particulars which were concluded on each part concerning the ſaid ſurrender, ſhall be fully and truly obſerved by us, provided the ſaid ſurrendry be made, preſently upon the coming of the *Swediſh* Commiſſioners, notwithſtanding the preciſe time is not concluded and reſolved. But as to what concerns the Garriſon and Souldiers of the Towns, *Owen Juul* informeth us, that his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, at the Inſtance and requeſt of his Royal Majeſty of *Denmark*, hath granted and yeelded that thoſe Souldiers and Garriſons ſhall have ſome few dayes time to remain and continue in the Country of *Schonen*, ſo as they ſupport themſelves upon their own proviſions, according as the Commiſſioners of *Sweden* have ordered, until they may be tranſported hither, which is to be effected preſently after the quitting of *Seland*. In teſtimony whereof we have hereunto ſet our Hands and Seals at *Roskield* the 28th of *February*, 1658:

Joachim Gerſtorff, L. S. *Chriſtien Skiel.* L. S:

Letter *O.*

The King of Denmarks *Letter unto his Royal Majeſty of* Sweden, *wherein he excuſeth the Propoſal of* Owen Juul, *concerning the quitting of the fortified places of* Schonen.

WE *Frederick* the Third, by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke, Norway, Vandals* and *Gothes, &c.* unto the moſt Serene and Potent Prince and Lord. *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden, Gothes* and *Vandals*, and our moſt dear Brother, Couſin, and Neighbour, as a friend and neighbour we ſend Greeting, with a

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tender of all acceptable ſervice that lies in the compaſs of our power. Moſt Serene and Potent Prince, our dear Brother, Couſin, and Neighbour, we were not a little troubled when we underſtood, that your Grace did ſo apprehend and interpret the meſſage of our well beloved *Owen Juul*, as if we had intended to obſtruct and delay thoſe Articles of Peace concerning the ſurrendry of the Garriſons, concluded between ours and your Graces Commiſſioners: whereas on the contrary we can profeſs unto your Grace, that we never intended to be defective in any thing of the Peace, which concerned us on our parts to do. In order whereunto we have already graciouſly commanded the Governours of our Cities and Caſtles, as alſo our Commiſſioners, that they ſhould accordingly ſurrender and deliver up the ſame unto your Grace's Commiſſioners within the time limitted and appointed, which we likewiſe yeſterday made appear unto your Grace's Deputy, the moſt Illuſtrious Lord *Claudius*, Count of *Carleby*, Baron of *Syvendeby*, Lord of *Eckolſund* and *Lehalſlehn*, Senator of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, Maſter of the Horſe, and Major General of the Horſe. That which cauſed us to ſend the ſaid *Owen Juul* unto your Grace was, that we might know your Grace's mind concerning the ſurrendry of the Garriſons & Forts, in regard it might be dangerous for the Army to march out of this Province, in this ſo unſeaſonable and ſtormy weather, wherefore we well hope, your Grace will receive our advice in good part, & continue that friendſhip which is begun between us, ſo as we may enjoy the favour of meeting with your Grace on Wedneſday next at our Caſtle of *Friderickſburgh*: we for our parts ſhall not be defective in demonſtrating our readineſs and affection in complying with your Grace, to our mutual Quiet and Content. We wiſh your Grace all proſperity both in Body and mind. Dated at our Caſtle at *Copenhagen*, the 28th of *Febr.* 1658.

Your

Brother, Couſin, and Neighbour,

Frederick.

Letter

Letter *P.*

Beuningens *memorial to the King of* Denmark, *in which he deſireth a league may not be made with the* Swedes *to the prejudice of the united Provinces.*

THe undernamed Extraordinary, Ambaſſadour of the Lords States General of the United Provinces, ſo ſoon as he underſtood there was a Treaty intended between your Majeſty and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, for the more perfect uniting of theſe Northern Crowns, thought it became him, humbly and friendly to move your Majeſty in the name and on the behalf of his Lords and Maſters; That your Royal Majeſty would be pleaſed really and truly to perform thoſe promiſes and Agreements made about two years ſince between your Royal Majeſty, and their High and mighty Lordſhips, concerning the buſineſs of *Sweden*, which they for their parts have exactly and preciſely kept and obſerved, That is to ſay, that nothing ſhould be concluded or treated concerning the affairs of *Sweden*, but by and with their knowledge and conſent: In order whereunto he deſireth your Majeſty would be pleaſed to communicate for the future, unto their High and Mighty Lordſhips, and in their behalfe to their Ambaſſadour, whatever ſhall happen or be propoſed in this aforeſaid nearer Treaty, between theſe two Northern Crowns. And likewiſe he deſireth it may be carefully provided, that in concluſion of this Treaty between your Royal Majeſty and the Kingdome of *Sweden*, nothing do intervene, which may ſeem to contradict or impugne thoſe Leagues and Treaties formerly ratified between the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the States of the United Provinces, but rather that it might be expreſly provided, that they might remain in full force and power, particularly that thoſe Articles of not aſſiſting each others Enemies, or excluding Men of War out of the Baltick Sea, agreed in the Treaty of Peace at *Roſchild*, be ſpecified in ſome particular Article of this Treaty with *Swedland*, ſo as their High and mighty Lordſhips may receive ſatisfaction, in order to the Remonſtrance delivered unto your Royal Majeſty, by the Memorial of their Ambaſſador, Dated the 3d. of *March*

 laſt

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laſt new ſtyle, grounded upou the aforeſaid Treaties and Agreements between your Royal Majeſty and their High and Mighty Lordſhips. *Copenhagen* the 16th of *April* 1658.

C. van Beuningen.

Letter P.

The Letter of the Lord Beuningen *to the Secretary of the States, wherein the* Danes *inclination towards the Peace is fully manifeſted, together with ſeveral other things thereunto belonging.*

My Lord,

IN my laſt of the 10th of *April*, I acquainted you that the *Danes* ſeemed to coole as concerning the Peace which the *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors are here driving on. And though that is perceivable enough ſtill, yet becauſe the *Swedes* are content with a kind of defenſive League, to be extended onely over the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and not the Provinces which the *Swede* holdeth by Conqueſt; nor to be obligatory until the end of the War, in which *Sweden* now ſtands involved; I am confident the Treaty will take effect, and the ſooner, becauſe, as I am informed, the Commiſſioners of *Denmarke* at their late conference with the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador, did declare themſelves to this purpoſe by the way of Project: But then I do not find the leaſt propenſity in them of being tyed to the obſervance of many other things; ſome there are ſufficiently well acquainted both with the perſons and real deſigns of the Swediſh Ambaſſadors who tell me, they have of late much complained, that the *Danes* did not deal ingenuouſly with them in the Treaty aforeſaid; nor did ſincerely and heartily deſire the concluſion thereof, whereupon they were reſolved to be a little circumſpect, how they communicated any Councils or ſecrets unto them, which otherwiſe might chance to anger ſome body or other. And for my part, I am verily perſwaded, that it will be no hard matter to raiſe difficulties enough whereby to elude any concluſion to be made with the *Swedes* about theſe Propoſals, eſpecially in this juncture of time: However, to the

the end I might go ſafely to work, and alſo prevent all inconveniencies which might befall their High and Mighty Lordſhips in this place, I yeſterday delivered unto his Royal Majeſty, the Memorial here incloſed, extracted out of thoſe Inſtructions which their High and Mighty Lordſhips were pleaſed to enjoyn their Ambaſſadors, as to the affairs of *Sweden*, in this Court, of the ſecond of *April*, the year laſt paſſed. I likewiſe recommended them to the High Steward of the Kingdom, whom the Gout keeps within his Chamber, and to the Secretary of State. I hope the next poſt day I may be able to inform you with his Majeſties Anſwer, being confident it will be according to your own wiſhes and deſires. For that I am here ſeriouſly informed, that his Majeſty is really bent and reſolved to preſerve and cheriſh that league and friendſhip which he hath had with their High and mighty Lordſhips. The ratification of the Peace, of either King and Senate of the reſpective Kingdoms, were interchangeably delivered here at *Copenhagen* the laſt week. In the mean time great are the complaints which are daily made of the *Swedes* non-obſervance of the Peace, and every day produceth ſome new and freſh Information of Plunderings and Pillagings committed whereſoever the *Swedes* Quarter, inſomuch that many of them are reduced into writing, and delivered unto the Swediſh Ambaſſador, but little hopes of prevention. The Lords Ambaſſador of *Holſtein* are diligently and daily treating with his Majeſties Commiſſioners, the French, Swediſh, and Engliſh Ambaſſadors being preſent and aſſiſtant; which Treaty raiſeth many difficult buſineſſes, in regard thoſe of *Holſtein* demand ſatisfaction for the loſſes they ſuſtain'd by the Souldiers Quartering in the War, and not onely ſo, but likewiſe urge, that a fair end may be made (according to their own conſtruction) of all old controverſies between the Houſe of *Holſtein*, of the Line of *Gottorp* and this Kingdom; Their firſt demand is, that the Duke of *Holſtein* and his ſucceſſors may be abſolved and releaſed of the Homage which they have uſed to pay unto this Crown, by reaſon of the Dutchie of *Sleſwick*, and alſo from all obligations thereupon depending. Secondly, That the Duke may have the Government of *Swabſted*, worth as I am informed, a hundred and fifty thouſand Ryx-dollars, more or leſs, the Moiety whereof the Dukes of *Holſtein*, have heretofore pretended as due to themſelves, and notwithſtanding this Kingdom hath enjoyed the poſſeſſion thereof for

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72. years together. Thirdly, That the joynt Administration and Government of the Dutchie of *Holstein* be abolished, and that there be present satisfaction made in ready money, for the damages sustained in and by the late War; together with divers other clauses in writing, which though not of great concernment, yet were there answer likewise returned to them in writing. The *Danes* indeed I find would gladly enter into any reference, so that it might be awarded by some Prince or State, not intereſſed in either party; But these of *Holstein* do not seem inclined thereunto, in regard they are very hot upon a final decision and composition, not onely by virtue of that Article of the Treaty which expressly provideth that the Duke of *Holstein* should have satisfaction according to equity, before *May*, but upon the score of the *Swediſh* Army, which according to the *Swediſh* Ambassadors own report, will not stir until these things are performed accordingly. And this is that Engine which the *Swedes* make use of both publickly and privately, when ever they would dispose the *Danes* to assent unto their Propositions; which Engine of theirs is the more powerful, in regard all those Troops and Souldiers now in this Island, do still continue here, and are not like to be conveyed over to the Baltick Sea, Possibly by reason of the Ice, which hitherto hath stopped all shipping, either from coming in or going out, and consequently renders the Baltick Sea unnavigable. And so I wish you all health and happiness this present 17th of *April*, *Anno* 1658.

C. van Beuningen.

Letter *P.*

An Extract out of Beuningens *Letter*, *Dated at* Copenhagen *the* 2d. *of* June, *to the Secretary of the States of* Holland.

YEsterday I received the Letters and Commands of the High and mighty, the Lords States General of the 22. last pass'd, In which their Lordships have been graciously pleased to grant me my request of being recalled hence, together with their pleasure that before my departure. I should fully and exactly informe my selfe, In what place the Treaties between *Sweden* and *Denmarke*,

marke, concerning the defensive League are managed, and whether it is yet endeavoured to conclude any thing which might be prejudicial to the States General, under the notion of settling the business of Commerce and Navigation; and if so, then to stop my Journey until such time as I might obtain the effect of their Lordships desires. I do therefore return their High and mighty Lordships all humble acknowledgements for their great favour to me, and do assure them I shall ever be very diligent and sollicitous in observing and obeying their commands concerning this Treaty. What I have hitherto writ may be received for truth, in regard I am assured of it from such hands as may be credited; nor hath any new thing happened the last week concerning that affaire. Wherefore I dare boldly affirm to their Lordships, that this Kingdom will never consent that any thing should be contained in the Treaty which might seem to be detrimental to their Lordships; nor will I stir hence until I have given their Lordships a more ample satisfaction as to this particular. A thing I could now do, were I but assured, that the *Swedes* would not make use of the most forceable means and violent courses, thereby to compel the *Danes* to assent unto the exclusion of all forrain Men of War out of the Baltick Sea.

Letter *P.*

An Extract out of Beuningens *Letter of the* 3/13 June, *to the States Secretary.*

My Lord,

SInce my last of the 8th Currant, I have received by the Ordinary Messenger, certain Letters and Commands from their Lordships the High and Mighty States, of the 1st. instant, whereby I am commanded to continue my industry and vigilance, for preventing the conclusion of any thing in their Treaty between the Crowns of *Sweden*, and *Denmark*, which might any wayes damnifie their Lordships. For my part, I am resolved to use my very utmost endeavors to serve and obey their Lordships according to their Commands, and I am confident not without a success answerable to their own desires. For the chiefe Ministers of this

King-

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Kingdom have religiously protested to me, that they will never yield to any thing which may in the least sort offend their Lordships. And this I am sure of, that whereas the *Swedish* Ambassadors were very pressing this week to have the prohibiting all forraign Men of War from coming into the Baltick Sea, included among the Articles of the Peace, they were smartly denied by the Commissioners of this Kingdom, who openly declared, and then more then once or twice, that they could not assent unto any thing in this particular, besides what was already specified in the Treaty of Peace.

Letter *P*.

Beuningens *Letter to the States, in which he brags that he hath hindered the conclusion of any thing between the* Swedes *and* Danes.

High and Mighty Lords,

My Lords,

IT is two moneths since you were graciously pleased, upon my humble request, to consent that I should now return unto my own Country, there to deliver up the Commission wherewith you were pleased to honour me, I having now been in these parts something above two years; to that end you likewise commanded that a Man of War should be appointed for my transportation: It pleased you also to enjoyn me divers times, that before my departure hence, I should exactly inform my self of all the particulars managed in the present Treaty here, and in case I found any thing likely to be concluded, which might be injurious to your Lordships Interests, trade, and designs, that I should then use my endeavours to prevent it. Since when, your High and Mighty Lordships have understood by my several addresses, that the said Treaty is dissolved and come to nothing. And as concerning that particular of prohibiting the ingress of any forrain Men of War, into the Baltick Sea, a thing much endeavoured by the *Swedish* Ambassadors, to have been inserted first in some Article of the present Treaty, and after in the executive Recess of Peace after many disputes & consultations it was resolved, that your high and mighty

ty Lordships, as also all others inhabiting without the precincts of the Baltick Sea, should be guided by the Instrument of Peace, and thus consequently your Lordships have obtained your desires (unless things fall out contrary to all likelihood) so far forth as it lay in my power to contribute unto the observing of your Directions and Commands, especially in regard other Articles never came to our hands, which according to your Lordships former command I might have made some difficulty of. So that now with submission to your High and Mighty Lordships opinions, I suppose I have performed that duty which lay upon me; That this business being thus happily effected, I may now enjoy the dismission you were pleased to make me, by delivering over your affairs into the hands of your Resident, Monsieur *Le Mayre*, provided the man of War were here for my conduct. But in regard as I am inform'd, there is none like to come, without a particular command of your high & mighty Lordships, to the Lords of the Admiralty. I am therefore necessitated to make my humble addresse to your Lordships, that you would graciously be pleased to give your order for her dispatch, if she have not already put to Sea. Thus wishing your High and Mighty, &c. *Copenhagen* the 20th, *July* 1658.

C. van Benningen.

Letter *Q*.

The first Project of the Ambassadors of his S. R. M. of Sweden *comprehending the Articles of the League, given to the Danish Commissioners at* Copenhagen, *April* 24. 1658.

1.

THat there be a more strait defensive league betwixt his S.R.M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* of the one part, and his S.R.M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway* on the other part, to the preservation of their Majesties, and their subjects respectively, their Kingdoms and Provinces, against all and every one that shall dare in an hostile manner to invade one of the Confederates, or both of them together, and their Kingdoms and Provinces there-

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unto belonging, or to call in dispute, or disturb the rights of either of these in the Baltick Sea, and the Ports thereunto belonging.

2.

To that purpose both the Confederate Kings shall do all their endeavour, and use their greatest strength to hinder any forraign Fleet of War, under what pretence soever it may be done, whether to convey Ships, or to send according to promise, aid to their friends and confederates, and such other like of this kind, from daring to enter into the Baltick Sea, according to the tenure of the pacification at *Roskild*; but they shall also keep off, and in time provide, that none, besides these Northern Kingdomes, whether friend or enemy, to both or one part of the Confederates Kings and Kingdoms, though he hath Ports of his own in the Baltick Sea, may have, make ready, or employ a Fleet of Warre there.

3.

In like manner the Confederates shall wholly endeavour, That the commerce and negotiations do without any trouble continue for the future in all places, as at this time in the Baltick Sea; as also that no Forreigner be permitted to exercise any kind of act, that may in any way prejudice the suprem jurisdiction of the Confederats, or their dominion of the Baltick Sea.

4.

And that this may be done with the greater efficacy, it is agreed by both parties, That the one Confederate is bound and obliged to assist the other with all aid, assoon as possible he can, against any one that will enter with a Forreign Fleet, through the Sound or Streight of the Belt, into the Baltick Sea, and that at the farthest within three moneths after notice given, which notice ought then to be given, either when any one is invaded, or when he knows before that a forreign Fleet will through the Sound or Streight of the Belt enter into the Baltick Sea.

5.

But if it shall at any time happen, that a Forreign Navy shall upon the suddain forcibly enter through the Sreights either of the Sound or the Belt into the Baltick Sea, before the Navy of one or the

the other or both of the Confederates shal be in a readiness to hinder their passage, both the Confederates shall be bound within three moneths at the furthest, after they have received the news of it, mutually to assist each other, & fall upon the Navy that so enters, with their Forces joyned together, and as much as is possible, to endeavour to divert and destroy it, or at least to hinder them from returning without loss.

6.

That aid in this case shall at the least consist of twenty Ships of War, of which the least is to be furnished with 24 Guns, and conveniently provided and armed with Souldiers, under the conduct of such Admirals and other Officers, as they, which send those auxiliary Ships, shall think fit for that service. And that as Fleet which is sent to assist the other shall be maintained, as long the expedition shall continue, at the charge of him, that ought to send assistance, and not of him that desires it; yet so, that he which receiveth the assistance be bound to make an Order, that the Fleet sent into the others assistance, shall receive at a fitting and ordinary price out of his Countries, provision and necessary preparations for the War, and other things of that nature, if so be they shall stand in need of them.

7.

And that all occasion of confusion, and raising dissentions about the command and Government of the Navy, when joyned together may be cut off; it is agreed by both parties, that he of the confederate Kings, which desires aid, shall have the command of both the Fleets, yet so that the Admirall and chief Officers of the Fleet sent in to their assistance, be after the usual manner, admitted to the Council of War; and that Orders for fighting the Enemy be made and deliberated by a common Counsell. But as to that which belongs to execution, that either of the Admirals do himself direct and command his own Navy, with which his Master and King hath entrusted him.

8.

But if it should happen, that any one of the Confederate Kingdoms, which by the tenure of the Peace lately made, or of the league now entered into, had hindered, or given his assistance to

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hinder any forrain Fleet from entering into the Baltick Sea, or had done any thing else in favour and benefit to the other confederate, by reason of which he might be involved in private grudges or open War with another Prince or State, who had dared to enter the Streight of the Sound, or the Belt, with armed forces, then that neither of the Confederates shall admit of and conclude any composition and peace with that party that thinketh themselves wronged, before due satisfaction and security be made for both the Confederates.

9.

But if it should happen, that either of the Confederates should fall into any grudges and wars with any other, for some other reason than his being willing to exclude a forraine Fleet of War out of the Baltick Sea, so that he should be invaded in his own Kingdom without the Baltick Sea, then the one in that case shall aid and assist the other, after notice given, with ten Men of War, of which the least is to be provided with 24 great Ordnance, and besides well armed and mann'd, both with Marriners and Souldiers, under the command of such Admirals and other Officers, as he, which sends this assistance, thinks fit for this business. And in this case the Navy that is sent for assistance, shall be maintained onely for the space of three Moneths at the charge of him which sent the assistance; but when that time is pass'd, he shall receive and have satisfaction and maintenance from him, that wanted his assistance, as long as he shall have need thereof after the three moneths aforesaid, in such manner and way as they can agree on betwixt themselves.

10.

Within the space of the three moneths, after notice is given, and the sending assistance is to be performed, the Confederate that is to asist the other, shall have liberty so to dispose the enemy by Embassies, or other friendly interposals, that all mistake and controversie may be friendly composed, and the Confederate which is injured may have due satisfaction without any circumstances; Nevertheless in this case that interposal is to be so administred, that if all controversies arising shall not be friendly composed before the three moneths time be pass'd, the assistance desired shall be sent without any further delay or hinderance, and presented at the places assigned for them.

11. That

11.

That the aforesaid aid shall forthwith most assuredly without any contradiction and exception be supplyed, unless the War be made and ariseth from one of the Confederates contrary to the meaning of the other, as also through a manifest and indisputable neglect of right, league and equity, in which case no one shall be obliged to perform that aid and assistance which is promised in that particular league, and by reason of that, involve himself in an unnecessary War, in as much as no injury is intended to any one by this league.

12.

That that league, for so much of it as it contains more, than what the execution of the Pacification at *Roskild* toucheth upon, do begin from the date of the superscription, and continue onely for twelve years next ensuing, unless the Confederate Kingdoms shall mutually treat and agree a year before the time be elapsed about the continuation and prolonging of it.

13.

What Kings, Princes, Common-wealths, or States soever they be that would be included in this league, ought to make it their request from both of the Kings, and none shall be included without the mutual consent of both Kings.

14.

That this league shall be ratified, approved and delivered by the King of *Sweden* and *Denmarke*, as also the Senators of both Kingdoms within weeks.

Letter R.

A Project of the Ambassadors of his S. R. M. of Denmark, *comprehending the Articles of the League, delivered at* Copenhagen *the* 11th *of* May, 1658.

1.

THere shall be a more strait defensive league betwixt his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway* on the one

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one part, and his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* on the other part, for the preservation of their Majesties, their subjects, Kingdoms and Provinces respectively, against all and every one, which endeavour in an hostile manner to assault the Confederates, in such places, with such forms, and in such manner as shall more plainly, and in expres words be set down in the Articles following.

2.

Both the Confederates shall diligently endeavour, that the security be fully continued in the Baltick Sea, that Traffique and Commerce as formerly be no wayes disturbed or burthened, and that it be not permitted that any such act should be exercised there, which could prejudice the superiority of any one, or his dominion, right and liberties of the Sea.

3.

No superiority and right shall be permitted either to the borderers on the Baltick Sea, or Potentates inhabiting in any other places, for the preparing and employing a Fleet of War in the Baltick Sea, excepting onely the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Sweden*, and neither of the Confederates shall suffer a forrain Enemies Fleet of War to pass through the Streights of the Belt, and the Sound into the Baltick Sea, but shall use all means to hinder it, according to the tenure of the third Article of the Agreements at *Roskild*.

4.

But if his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke* be invaded by an Enemy; or it be known before that it will be invaded by an Enemy; or that any prejudice or injury be offered to the superiority and rights which the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway* are in possession of as well by Land as by Sea, under what pretence or cause soever it be done, or by whomsoever none excepted, after the ending of the War, in which the Kingdom of *Sweden* is now involved, his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* shall be bound within the space of three Moneths after notice given him of it, to go in to the aid and assistance of his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, with ten ships of War, well appointed with men and Arms, of which the least shall carry four and twenty peeces of Ordnance, under the Command of such Admiral

mirall and other Officers, as he which sends the relief shall think fit for that imployment; And for the first three moneths that Navy shall be maintained at either of their proper charges, but afterwards at his which required the assistance, and shall receive satisfaction as they shall agree in that business.

5.

In the same manner if it shall happen that his S. R. M. or the Kingdoms of *Sweden* be invaded by an Enemy, or it be known before that it will be assaulted by an Enemy, or that any prejudice or injury be offered to his superiority and right as well by Land or Sea, under what pretence or cause soever it may be done, or by whomsoever, none excepted, after the ending of the Wars, in which the Kingdom of *Sweden* is now involved, his S. R. M. and the Kingdoms of *Denmark* shall be bound within the space of three moneths after notice given him of it to go in, to the aid and assistance of his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, with ten ships of War well appointed with men and Arms, of which the least shall carry four and twenty peeces of Ordnance under the command of such Admiral and other Officers, as he which sends the relief shall think fit for that imployment; And for the first three moneths, that Navy shall be maintained at either of their proper charges, but afterwards at his which required the assistance, and shall receive such satisfaction as they shall agree in that business.

6.

And to the end that all occasion of confusion and dissention about the ordering and command of the Navy when joyn'd together, may be taken away; It is agreed by both parties, That that Confederate King which requires assistance, shall have the command of both the Navies; yet so, that the Admiral and chief Officers of that Navy, which is sent in for relief, be admitted into the Councell of War, and orders for to attaque the Enemy, be made and resolved on by a common Councill: But as to that which belongs to Execution, either of the Admirals shall himself in person order and command his own Navy intrusted to him by his King and Master.

7.

In the mean while, the confederate that is to give assistance

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arce ſhall be at liberty, for the ſpace of three moneths in which he was required to give his aſſiſtance, by Embaſſies and other friendly interpoſal to draw the Enemy ſo farre over, that all miſtake and controverſie may be friendly compoſed, and the Confederate which was injured may receive juſt ſatisfaction: yet the aforeſaid interpoſal ſhall be ſo adminiſtred, that in caſe thoſe controverſies be not friendly compoſed within the ſpace of three moneths, the aſſiſtance may be really without any delay or circumſtance ſupplyed about the end of the third moneth, and in readineſs at the places appointed.

8.

If the War be once begun, and the relief which is promiſed really ſupplyed, he who is aſſaulted by the Enemy ſhall be bound to enter into no truce or peace with the Enemy, or any other way to lay down his Arms, unleſs he firſt communicates it to his confederate who comes in to his aſſiſtance, and he be fully included and receive ſatisfaction.

9.

The aforeſaid Relief ſhall forthwith be ſupplyed moſt aſſuredly and preciſely without any contradiction and exception, unleſs the War ariſeth, and is made by one of the Confederates, contrary to the meaning of the other Confederate, as alſo through a manifeſt neglect and indiſputable violation of Right, League, and Equity, in which caſe none ſhall be obliged to ſupply the promiſed aid and aſſiſtance, in as much as this league is intended to the injury of none.

10.

This League ſhall begin from the day of the ratification of either party, and ſhall continue for twelve years next following.

11.

But if any Kings, Common-wealths, Princes, States, or Cities whatever, would be included in this, they ſhall make it their requeſt of the Kings, and none ſhall be included without the mutual conſent of either of the Kings.

12.

This League ſhall be ratified, approved and delivered by his SS.

SS. RR. MM. of *Denmarke* and *Sweden*, as alſo by the Right Honourable, the Senate of either Kingdom, within the ſpace of weeks.

13.

The Conferates of either party ſhall treat together a year before the expiration of this League, if ſo be that they deſire to continue and prolong the Confederacy.

The Tenure of the Credentials given to the Swediſh Ambaſſadours, to enter into a League with the Danes:

WE *Charles Guſtavus*, by the Grace of God, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes*, and *Vandals*, &c. do hereby order and declare, In as much as the diſſentions and Wars formerly raiſed betwixt us and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick* the Third, &c. our Brother, Kinſman, Neighbour, and very good friend, are by the divine aſſiſtance of God, and his great bleſſing to us taken away and compoſed, and inſtead thereof an irrevocable and ſincere Peace and friendſhip made again betwixt us, our Kingdoms and Subjects, and according to our deſire concluded by the Treaties of Peace laſt ended; it was thought convenient by both parties, for the greater ſtrengthning and confirming of it; as alſo for the better defence and preſervation of our Kingdoms and Dominions, to be mutually engaged in a ſtraiter league, Whereupon when we underſtood that the King of *Denmarkes* Grace had conſtituted certain Commiſſiones to that purpoſe, we in like manner for the carrying on of ſo neceſſary a work, and ſo much for the profit and ſafety of theſe Northern Kingdoms, have conſtituted and appointed, and by virtue of theſe our Letters Pattents do conſtitute and appoint our truſty and well-beloved, the Illuſtrious, Magnificent and Honourable, our Senator, and Senator of our Kingdom, Admiral and Counſellor of our Almiralty the Lord *Steno Bielke*, Baron of *Korpo*, Lord of *Gæddeholm*, *Graſſoen* and *Tanga*, as alſo our Privy Counſellor, the Secretary of State, and a member of the General Company for Trade, *Peter Julius Coyet* of *Bentsboda*, Knight, to be our Plenipotentiary Commiſſioners, and do give and grant to them full and ſufficient power in this affair, not onely to meet and treat

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with the Senators and Commissioners of his foresaid Majesty of *Denmarke*, but to constitute and conclude whatever they shall find necessary for the setling a straiter League between us and both these Kingdoms. Whatever therefore our foresaid Ambassador shall treate of, act and ordain, with the Danish Commissioners, that we do hereby promise shall be firmly and inviolably without any fraud observed by us, and our successors, in the same manner as if it were done and concluded by our self. For the greater confirmation and certainty whereof, we have subscribed with our hand, and sealed these Presents, &c. Dated at our City of *Landscron*, the 9th day of *March*, 1658.

Charles Gustavus.

The Tenure of the Credentials given to the Swedish Ambassadors, to make up an Additional Recess.

WE *Charles Gustavus*, by the Grace of God King of *Swedes*, *Gothes* and *Vandals*, great Prince of *Feindland*, Duke of *Schonen*, &c. Do order and declare, That, in regard something may happen and be laid down by one party or the other, about the Execution of the Danish Peace, which may hereafter be wrested to another sense, and disturb and destroy the certainty and security of the Agreements at *Roskild*: so to prevent all mistakes and differences for the future; and that every thing that may beget a different explication, and a contrary sense of those Agreements may be settled, that a good and sincere friendship may be preserved, all pretensions and complaints one of another may be taken away by virtue of a General Amnestie, and be buried in perpetual oblivion; we have commanded and commissioned those formerly constituted Commissioners Planipotentiary for the Treaties of the Danish League, our trusty and well-beloved, the Illustrious, the Magnificent and Honourable, our Senator, and the Senator of our Kingdom, our Admirall and Councellor of our Admiralty, the Lord *Steno Bielke*, Baron of *Korpo*, Lord of *Gaddeholm*, *Grasseen* and *Tanga*, as also our Privy Counsellor, the Secretary of State, and a Member of the Company of Trade, *Peter Julius Coyet*, of *Bentsboda*, &c. Knight, as also by virtue hereof we do command and commissionate, and give them full and sufficient

ficient power in this business, to meet with the Danish Commissioners about this affair, and to comprehend, treat of, and conclude in some particular or additional Recess; this and every other thing else, which they shall think may make for the preventing of divers explications and different constructions which might hereafter be raised by one party or the other. What ever therefore they shall treat of, order and appoint in order to this, we will farther ratifie and accept it, and constantly, firmly and inviolably preserve it, as it We our self had done and concluded it. For the greater confirmation and certainty whereof, We have subscribed these our present Letters with our hand, and commanded our Royal Signet to be affixed to it. Dated at our City of *Gothenburg* the 14th of *April*, 1658.

Charles Gustavus.

Letter T.

The Protestation of the Danish Commissioners delivered to the Envoy of his most Serene, the Protector of England, *about the business of* Holstein.

ILluſtrious, most Noble, most Generous, and most Honoured Sir, Envoy of his Highness, the Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*,

It is very well known to your Excellency, how his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, our most Gracious Lord and Master, proposed nothing to himself in the Treaties with the Lords Ambassadors of his most Serene Highness, the Duke of *Slesswick* and *Holstein* Resident here; but that those Treaties might by some friendly mediums be ended and concluded; how his said S. R. M. promised by us, according to the rule of the Pacification at *Roskild*, just satisfaction of his most Serene, his Highnesse's grievances and demands exhibited in writing, and thought it to consist in this, that by virtue of the Union, Counsellors of both parties should be constituted, who should decide all mistakes and controversies by a friendly and peaceable reconcilement between themselves, or

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By Arbytrators choſen and approved by both parties, and that that might have been by this time, before this preſent moneth of *May* brought to effect, if the other party had pleaſed, in regard we made ſuch offers, as we hope, might have been ſufficient to have done it. But becauſe there is on his moſt Serene his Highneſs his part a reſolution to reject ſo well grounded an offer, and not to acquieſce in it, but as it plainly appeareth, to involve the whole buſineſs in greater difficulties; we could not but in the name of his S. R. M. make a moſt ſolemn Proteſtation in this buſineſs, that not any thing in the leaſt can be imputed to his S. R. M. the King our moſt Gracious Lord; nor to us, in that thoſe Treaties were not brought to their deſired end according to the time ſet down and preſcribed in the Inſtrument of Peace at *Roskild*. We do therefore friendly deſire your Excellency, in the name of his S. R. M. and with all reſpect and earneſtneſs in our name, that you would be pleaſed freely to make known his foreſaid S. R. M. his laudable intention which he hath ſo often entertained for the compoſing of theſe differences, to the moſt excellent the Lords Ambaſſadors of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and where elſe it ſhall be fit and neceſſary, to the end that nothing of averſneſs may in this buſineſs be imputed to him, or us; but in the mean time to interpoſe your authority that is of ſo much eſteem, to the inducing the Lords, the Envoy's of his moſt Serene Highneſs, yet remaining in this City, that they would acquieſce in this offer ſo agreeable to all equity, which we have propoſed to them, by which means all thoſe diſſentions betwixt thoſe Royal Houſes of the King and the Duke ſo nearly tyed together by the bond of conſanguinity, may in a friendly way without any further circumſtances be removed, a mutual confidence, and a laſting and ſincere friendſhip be ſettled again, and propagated to poſterity.

Your Excellencies moſt humble Servants,

Henry Rantzow. Frederick ab Ahlfeldt.

Letter

Letter *V.*

The Article of Additional Receſs concerning the excluding a forraign Fleet of War from the Baltick Sea.

BOth their SS. RR. MM. and the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmarke* ſhall be obliged and bound, not onely to hinder and divert with all their forces, and as much as lies poſſibly in them, any forraign hoſtile Fleet of War, whoſeſoever it be, from paſſing through the Sound or Baltick ſtreight into the Baltick Sea; but alſo in like manner by no means for the future to permit, that any other beſides theſe Northern Kings and Kingdoms, whether he be in poſſeſsion of any Ports in the Baltick Sea, or inhabiteth in other places, under what pretence ſoever it be done, ſhould have make ready or employ a Fleet of War there.

Letter *X.*

The Memorial of the Reſident of Brandenburgh, *delivered to the High and Mighty, the Lords of the united Provinces, wherein he doth in his Maſters name earneſtly deſire their aſſiſtance against his S. R. M. of* Sweden.

IT being not in our hands, whiles theſe were in the Preſs, it ſhall perhaps be put at the end of this work.

Letter *Y.*

Beuningen's *Letters, and Extracts out of them, which give much light to this Booke, and the Treaties at* Copenhagen, *eſpecially about the excluding a forrain Fleet of War from the Baltick Sea.*

Extracts out of the Letters dated at Copenhagen *the* 2d. *day of* May, 1658.

THe fifth day of *May* laſt paſt, I writ Letters both to their High and Mighty Lordſhips, and to your ſelfe, which, by reaſon

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ſon the Poſt that went hence at that time, loſt his Pacquet not far from the City, and fled upon it, I have ſent you with theſe. The Controverſies of *Holſtein* after many ſharp diſputes, are come thus farre, that the *Danes* have granted an independent and abſolute power, which they call Soveraignty, over the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, and the Dominion of *Swabſted*, and the onely thing in controverſie now is, the diſpoſing of the Chapter and ſome Goods belonging to the Chapter of *Sleſwick*, of which the one moiety belongeth to his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and the other to the Duke of *Holſtein*, but the Duke deſires it all to be ſetled on himſelf: As farre as I conceive, that diſpute will be decided as this day, either by a mutual compoſition, or by referring it to the judgement of Arbitrators, in as much as they are now almoſt at the laſt point of time, in which the ſatisfaction about *Holſtein* ought to have been concluded. The Lords, the Swediſh Ambaſſadours, have taken much pains in this buſineſs, and to carry on their cauſe with the greater efficacy, they have betook themſelves to their laſt refuge, that they had command from their King and Maſter, not to march out the Swediſh Army, till the Duke of *Holſtein* had ſatisfaction. Truly ſome there are, that diſpute this to be a meer feigned buſineſs, and that the Swedes, upon a ſtrong perſwaſion, as they boaſt it about, that the Duke of *Brandenburgh* will ſide again, and act with them, do very well conſider of what concern it is ſpeedily to march their Army into *Pomerania*; ſo that were they in all other things fitted for their march, and had any certainty of that buſineſs, they would not ſuffer ſuch ſmall things as thoſe of *Holſtein* to ſtay them a minute longer. Yet nevertheleſs thoſe threats put difficulties and ſcruples upon them, when they ſee a reconciled enemy armed in the bowels of their Countries, and environing them on all places, but themſelves ſo wholly deſtitute of all helpe, that they have not ſo many Souldiers to aſſiſt them, as are requiſite to ſecure the Metropolis of the Kingdoms. Truly the *Danes* were reſolved, as I am informed, to ſecure their chief City with an able and ſufficient company of Souldiers out of the Levies made in the United Provinces. Hence there are diverſe very ſad complaints made to me again and again in the name of his S. R. M. that by the deteining of ſome Souldiers raiſed in the United Provinces, the affairs and Counſels of *Denmarke* had received much loſs and damage, and that it was from thence that his S. R. M. had too long been put off from the purpoſe he intended, and that the Levies

Levies of the Souldiery were diſperſed. The Miniſters of this Kingdom do very much reſent that buſineſs, and are unanimouſly at this time poſſeſs'd and led away with an opinion, that the Kingdom of *Sweden*, if ever at any time, hath now a great mind to enlarge it's power, and aſpires too high; nor that there is any queſtion to be made of the Swedes happy and proſperous event, both in regard of their own Forces, with which that Kingdom now flouriſheth in the vigorous boldneſs of their reſolutions, and the ready execution of them, and alſo in regard of the weakneſs and fearfulneſs of others: Eſpecially when this paſſeth for a current truth, which the Swedes boaſt abroad, that the Elector of *Brandenburgh* will come into them again, and the Miniſters of his Majeſty of *Poland* reſident here are ſomewhat afraid it may be ſo, and that his Electoral Highneſs doth make a fair ſhew in his tranſactions with the Pole and Houſe of *Auſtria*, & in the mean time ſeeks out for an opportunity to reconcile himſelf again with *Sweden*. Yet notwithſtanding all this the Swediſh Embaſſadours are ſomething moved and troubled, or counterfeit themſelves to be moved and troubled, that the King of *Denmark* doth not ſend them the Lord Field-Marſhal *Eberſtein*, Leiutenant General *Schack*, and other Forraign Officers, but that he would keep them ſtil further obliged and engaged to himſelf, and doth not forbear t' liſt Souldiers in Forraign Countries. Hence the Embaſſadours of *Sweden* have urged for the better aſcertaining of his S. R. M. of *Denmarkes* intention in this buſineſs, that the Kingdom of *Sweden* might be ſecured by an Act of Oblivion to be comprehended in writing, to prevent the Danes raiſing of new troubles for the future by reaſon of the complaints, grievances, and violations of the Peace lately made, wherewith they charged them.

And preſently after

The King of *Sweden* doth endeavour with all earneſtneſs to gain the Iſland of *Ween* to himſelf, but his S. R. M. of *Denmark* is as earneſt on the contrary, and wholly denies to ſurrender it, and had rather the matter ſhould be brought to this, that he might thereupon be neceſſitated o implore the aid of his friends. And if ſo be that they ſhall not be careful in this buſineſs, the Swedes are now in ſuch a condition, that they can do any thing, and the Danes ſo, that they may be compelled to endure and ſuffer any thing: The Treaties of a League with the Lords, the Embaſſa-

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Embaſſadours of *Sweden*, which were for ſome time hitherto alayed or rather cooled, upon the News that was brought this week of diſperſing the Levy of his S. R. M. of *Denmark* his Souldiers, were re-aſſumed again, and on the other ſide another Swediſh Project was exhibited by the Daniſh Commiſſioners, containing (as I was informed) an Idea of a Defenſive League, which ſhould onely extend it ſelf to theſe two Kingdomes, but not to thoſe Provinces likewiſe which he had acquired, nor ſhould be obligatory againſt ſuch Enemies, as haply might be made ſo to the Kingdom of *Sweden* by reaſon of the Wars now in hand. To that the Swediſh Embaſſadours anſwered, and as I am told, as to the ſubſtance do inſiſt upon their former Project, but as one may collect, they will remit ſomething more of their rigour, eſpecially in regard they themſelves, did yeſterday, when they beſtowed a viſit on me, affirm, that in caſe there was a mutual agreement about the main point in the Inſtrument of peace, *viz.* about excluding a Forraign Fleet of War from the Baltick Sea, that the Treaties of the League had had ſo fair a progreſs, that one day might finiſh and conclude them.

An Extract out of Beuningen's *Letters of the* $\frac{16}{26}$ h. *of* May, *in the Year* 1658. Copenhagen.

THe Lords the Embaſſadours of *Sweden*, upon their deſire firſt to that purpoſe, had another meeting two days ago with the King of *Denmark* for the drawing up the League by either party in their Projects, and did as it were a new ſeriouſly urge the point about excluding all the Forraign Ships of War, and would have the ſame ſetled in ſuch clear and plain terms, that under the reſtriction uſed in the Treaty of Peace to an Enemies Navy, there ſhould be no exception made, but all Ships whether ſent to aid them when annoyed with Wars, or to ſecure Friends, or conduct Merchants Ships, ſhould wholly be denied and forbidden acceſs and freedom to ſail in the Baltick Sea, and be hindred by both their Forces. Truly it is certain that the Swedes were very hot in this buſineſs, and in caſe they could not by words and perſwaſive arguments render ſuch kind of matter grateful and acceptable, which is contrary and offenſive to their High and

and Mighty Lordſhips, and *England*, and will bring no benefit to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but rather oblige them to the contrary that they ſhould be bound with their Forces to promote the Swedes intents and purpoſes in the Countries and Cities that inhabit neer the Baltick Sea, and to facilitate their Conqueſts in places bordering on the Baltick Sea, which they yet lay in wait for, unleſs they would rather chuſe to cheriſh contentions and wars for Non-obſervancy of the League with the Swedes, it is apparent enough that they will make uſe of the ſame means to force them in this, which they formerly uſed in the controverſie of *Holſtein*. And there is a report that one of the chief Miniſters of the Kingdom of *Sweden* affirmed lately to a Senatour of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, as he writ hither, that the Swediſh Army would not go out of theſe Countries before his King and Maſter was, as to this buſineſs, ſecured and without any danger: And the Swediſh Troops do in effect ſtill ſtay at *Fredericks-Ode*, without any regard that that place ought to have had been quitted by vertue of the Treaties the firſt day of this Moneth, Old Stile. A matter that cauſeth many inconveniencies here and a great dejectedneſs of Spirit, eſpecially in regard we hear the very ſame from *Gothenburgh*; yet I am confident I may ſafely and certainly avouch, that the Danes do, as much befits them, abhorre the aſſenting to the ſaid excluſion of all Ships of War out of the Baltick Sea; but I can give you no account of what may be gained or impoſed on them by the way of compulſion and violence. For my part I omit nothing of the duty incumbent on me, to prevent, as much as is poſſible, all prejudices which may ariſe thence againſt the State, and Benefit of your High and Mighty Lordſhips; but it is further requiſite, that theſe ſervices of mine (which I ſpeak with ſubmiſſion to the judgment and authority of my Maſters) be eſtabliſhed and confirmed not onely in expreſs commands, but with ſuch kind of decrees and reſolves upon all occaſions as may make any thing to the ſecuring of this Kingdom, and the freeing the Miniſters thereof from all kind of danger. The Lords Embaſſadours of *Sweden* do openly and expreſly declare themſelves in this ſo much, that in private Diſcourſe they have avouch'd to me, that his S. R. M. of *Sweden* would interpret the coming of a Forraign Fleet of War to be a violation and breach of the Peace.

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An Extract out of the Letters dated at Copenhagen *the* 8th. *of* June, 1658.

IN the mean while the said Lords the Embassadours of *Sweden*, did desire their final answer, whether this Kingdom was not enclined to be tied in a straiter League with the Swedes than what was contained in the Project of the League delivered to them by the Danes, they replied in these expres words (as I was informed by those very men that had the management of these affairs) that this party could not consent to any thing further, and in particular, that they could by no means graunt what they demanded concerning the excluding of Ships of War from the Baltick Sea. Whereupon the aforesaid Embassadours both in their meetings with the Commissioners of this Kingdom, and with the French Embassadour, declared themselves, that they would not for the future have any regard to the foresaid League, but did onely desire an Instrument or Article to be made, by force and vertue whereof the peace lately begun might be confirmed, and further, that the Danes might make a promise, that they would for the future cause no disturbance when they should see what might be said and pretended to be done against the Peace. And as far as I perceive, this delivery of the Instrument is comprehended in the number of those things, which were necessarily to be performed before the Swedish Army march'd out of these Countries.

Beuningen's *Letter of the* 22^{d} *of* June, 1658. *From* Copenhagen.

My Lord,

SInce my last Letters Dated to your Lordship the $\frac{1}{2}$ of this Moneth, the whole week hath been spent in meetings betwixt his Majesties Commissioners and the Swedish Embassadours, and yet nothing hath been finally concluded concerning the present controversies. That contest betwixt them about the Island *Ween* is decided and determined according to the wish and desire of the said Embassadours, and at their importunities and threats, it was at last granted that that Island should for the future remain

remain in the hands of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, as parcel of *Schonen*. Besides that all ships taken in the time of the War from the subjects of *Sweden*, and brought hither should, to take off the pretence the Swedes made to the *Danes* ships that lay at anchor in *Sealand* and *Fuhnen*, about the time of their last invasion there, be restored. And Thirdly, that as many as were wanting of the number of the 2000 Horse promised by this Kingdom in the Treaty of Peace, should be supplied. But what the Kingdom of *Sweden* further demands concerning the observancy of the Peace lately entred into, to be ascertained and secured by some peculiar Instrument, the *Danes* do in substance approve of it. But now the said Lords Embassadors urge the explanation of some Articles of the Treacy, and above all will have satisfaction in that point that concerns the excluding of all forraign Fleets of War from the Baltick Sea. Besides a very good friend of mine told me this day, that the Danish Commissioners, to free the Kingdom from those heavy pressures, which had laid so long upon them by quartering the Swedish Army, Seeing they had so often before without the least effect urged, that this Kingdom could not contrary to their inclination, be forced under a colour of a clearer exposition to enlarge that Treaty concluded and ratified by the whole Senate of the Kingdom to the prejudice of it self, its friends or Allies; had at last fully determined to project something in writing, whereby they might acquit themselves of this affair. And though it hath been told me, that it is drawn in such a form and such terms as that their high and mighty Lordships cannot conceive any dislike thereat; yet I held it perillous in this case to deliver any Instruments of writing interchangeably Wherefore debating all circumstances distinctly with the high Steward of the Kingdom (who hath been absent this week on some weighty occasions from the City) and another of the now Senators; I urged to them all the Arguments I could contrive to win them off from that purpose, and, as I confidently presume, I have not laboured in vain: for the high Steward told me, that he was clear in this opinion, that for what concerns the formentioned Article, they were to stick to the expres words of the Treaty; and likewise that, before I came to visit him, he had told the French Embassador that he was fully resolved that nothing more was to be granted on the part of this Kingdom in reference to that head,

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having likewiſe beſought him that he would plainly and peremptorily acqaint the Lords Ambaſſadors of *Sweden* therewith. However, I ſhall, for the future, employ my utmoſt diligence to render a full and ſatisfactory account of ſuch commands and inſtructions as their Lordſhips ſhall be pleaſed to commit unto me.

Beuningens Letters of June $\frac{15}{25}$ Anno 1658. Copenhagen.

My Lord,

THe laſt I wrote you were of the 22. inſtant; on that very day wherein I diſpatch'd them, the Lords Embaſſadors of *Sweden* had information of the final reſolution of this King, That his Majeſty could not admit of any thing they had hitherto urged, touching the excluding forreign Fleets of War out of the Baltick Sea, and that he was fully determined for what concerned this buſineſs, to go no further then the treaty at *Roſchield*, and what was there tranſacted. The Lords Embaſſadors of *Sweden*, when it had been manifeſted unto them that his Majeſty had many and ſufficient grounds to be wary how he gave matter of diſſlike to *England* and *Holland*, made reply, that they knew undoubtedly that his Highneſs the Lord Protector would not be offended thereat, that it ſeemed to them very ſtrange, that this Kingdom ſhould be more ſolicitous and cautious not to diſpleaſe the States general, then their Maſter the King of *Sweden*. Truly I obſerve the Miniſters of the King of *Denmark* to be ſettled in that opinion, but in the mean while the Swediſh Army ſticks in the bowels of that Kingdome, and the *Swediſh* Embaſſadors, as they themſelves have told me, have received new inſtructions from their King, to inſiſt peremptorily on the excluding forreign Fleets of War out of the Baltick Sea, and as their words imported, they are commanded to declare, that the Swediſh Army ſhall not depart that Kingdom ere they had given them ſatisfaction in this point, which they urge as an explication of that Treaty of Peace; this I heard from ſome who yeſterday had perſonal conference with the Lords Embaſſadors themſelves; mean while I make it my whole drift, as in duty it concerns me, to preſerve and eſtabliſh the Miniſters of this Kingdom in that good reſolution: On the other ſide the Lord Embaſſador

ſador of *France* is very induſtrious to reclaim and diſſwade the Sweds from their purpoſe, though with ſmall ſucceſs, for ought that hitherto appears. I truſt in my next to give their High and Mighty Lordſhips a more exact account, if any farther proceed ſhall be made herein, wherewith &c.

Another Letter of Beuningen *to the Secretary of State*, June $\frac{19}{29}$ 1658. Copenhagen.

My Lord,

IN my laſt which was written on the 25. inſtant, I ſignified to you that the Swediſh Embaſſadors had ſaid that they had now received command from their King, to inſiſt peremptorily on the exclud ug of forreign Fleets, and to declare that the Swediſh Army was not to depart, ere their deſire were ſatisfied in this point, which they urge as an explication of the Treaty of Peace, ſithence 5. dayes are paſſed, wherein the Swediſh Embaſſadors (of whom the Lord *Bielke*, who is firſt in the Commiſſion, is gone into *Schonen*) have had no converſe with his Majeſty, or any of the Senators of the Kingdom concerning this buſineſs, ſo that as I am enformd, they have thought it prudence to wait for their Kings reply to their Letters, wherein they had acquainted his Majeſty with all paſſages that had fallen out in that buſineſs, and informed him diſtinctly of all circumſtances, ſo that nothing hath herein paſſed theſe 6 whole days; but yet on this day the French Embaſſador hath told the High Steward of the Kingdom, that the Swedes Embaſſadors have received their Kings anſwer, which they had waited for, wherein not only the former Inſtuctions, of inſiſting preciſely on that point, were repeated, but alſo the King himſelf had ſet it under his hand, that if ſo the *Danes* did any longer baulk the concluding of that point, and the other matters in debate, according to the tenor of the Inſtructions which he had iſſued to his Embaſſadors, he would lay aſide the buſineſs of *Pruſſia*, till ſuch time as he had reduced that Kingdom to the performance of their duty: The Swedes Ambaſſadors as I am told, ground their pretence on their protocol, which was drawn in the time of the Treatie of *Roſchield* ſince in that is found an annotation, that thoſe Fleets which ſhould preſume to enter into the Baltick Sea in a war-like poſture, without

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out the consent of both those Northern Kingdoms, should be accounted hostile Fleets, and were to be prohibited and denyed enterance by virtue of the Peace made. Having heard this, I incontinently made proof as well to *Gersdorf* the high Steward of the Kingdom, as to the French Embassador, how unjust it was to ground a sense of a Treaty on their Protocol which was not agreeable to the words of the Treaty it self, and which was not approved by one of the parties, but rather contradicted; and further, that when a Treaty was once concluded and ratified, men were to acquiesce on what was therein ratified; several times since that, and even this very afternoon, on occasion of the *Swedes* answer, have I been propounding to the high Steward of the Kingdom; and as many other Senators of the Kingdom as are employed in this effair, that that point which was urged on no just ground; and besides that, would prove extream dangerous and grievous to this Kingdom, and would surely occasion great mischief and offence to its confederates, could in no wise be admitted, unless they would extreamly prejudice themselves: the English, and the States General, and the league made with them, and not onely so, but also occasion the *Swedes* by the same way and slight to require and compass other things no less grievous and pernitious to this Kingdom in the future. And that it would be more prudent, yea and more safe for them in the matter of this point, to stick to the opinion once embraced, wherein the affairs of *England* and the *Netherlands* concur with the benefit of this Kingdom, then by quitting the same to admit of a matter so grievous to those forementioned states, and yet remain still lyable to the same danger; especially since it was no wayes credible that those communications forementioned would be executed upon this onely ground; or if the *Swedes* were really bent on that, they wanted not other pretexts fully as plausible as this which was destitute of all foundation; nor was it credible that the King of *Sweden*, who was manifestly engaged in War against the Pole and Muscovite, and at variance with the King of *Hungary*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* which might grow to I know not what head, would upon the account onely of this point, and without other pregnant reasons, continue his Army in this Kingdom; or if he were constrained to tarry upon other weighty reason, that he could not invent some new pretext for his continuance here with his Army; espe-

especially since the plea, the *Swedes* Embassador have lately started about the *Guinee* business, might be applyed to this purpose with less offence of forreign Nations. Indeed I am throughly perswaded, that the Arguments which I use to withhold the Ministers of this Kingdom from admitting this point, would take with them, though I urged them not, but those which they bring for their defence against the *Swedes* Embassadors, are of small availe with them; and I find that after I opened the Dates, and the Letters signed with the Kings own hand-writing, the arguments and reasons which I produce to confirm the Ministers of this Kingdom in their resolutions, in opposition to those threats, will be of less efficacy then the fear those threats have struck into them; as also the pusilanimity engendred by the reports and message of vexations and extortions by the Souldiery which have very much desolated the Countries and open Towns of *Fuhnen*, *Jutland*, and *Holstein*, and reduc'd the Inhabitants to utmost extreamity: especially for that I have no instructions to promise and undertake for the securing of this Kingdom in the name of their high and mighty Lordships. By the next opportunity I shall acquaint you with the judgement of his Majesty, and the Ministers of this Kingdom, so soon as they shall have had conference with the *Swedes* Embassador, on occasion of the Kings Letters, which hath not yet happened, wherewith, &c.

Another of Beuningen *to the Secretary*, July *the* 2d. 1658.
Copenhagen.

My Lord,

FOrasmuch as the *Swedes* Embassadors do persist to urge that point of excluding forrain Fleets of War out of the Baltick Sea, with menaces so sharply and vigorously repeated, as their high and mighty Lordships have understood by my last written to you on the 29th of the last moneth, with submission to their Lordships judgements I thought it behooveful, on the same day wherein I wrote those Letters, to desire Audience of the King, and those Senators of the Kingdom that are resident here, to the end nothing might be concluded on the part of this Nation, in reference to that point which might be prejudicial to their Lordships; and that

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that I might, in order to that design, joyntly demonstrate to the King and Senators, those things which I had largely unfolded to such as were employed in that affair, apart and at several meetings, to the same purpose; but his Majesty excus'd, or rather deferi'd my desir'd Audience on pretence of grief and heavines that had possess'd the Court on occasion of the death of the youngest Princess some weeks since, but really, as I guess, because they are shie of opening their purpose to me by any positive Declaration, least the *Swedes* should thence pick some seeds of new Controversies with this Kingdom. Since that time it hath been told me by his Majesties appointment, that, if I desired it, I might be heard by the whole Senate of the Kingdom; and that his Majesty would receive information from them of what I should propound; but it being Sunday, whereon the Senators could not be gotten together, and that the next day the Lords Commissioners of this Kingdom were to give meeting to the *Swedes* Embassadors before noon, I deemed it most commodious, on the same sunday afternoon, to go to both the Lords Commissioners of this Kingdom, as well to learn what was determin'd at the instance of the *Swedes*, as to remind them, and to discourse at large all the Arguments I could frame for the hindering of any such decrees as might sort to the prejudice of their high & mighty Lordships. And whereas they made answer to what I in the first place alledg'd, that his Majesty had determin'd nought else then that they should give meeting to the *Swedes* Embassador, and hear what they should propound, and make relation thereof to his Majesty; I reply'd to them that it was undoubtedly true, that the *Swedes* Embassadors had received new instructions, obliging them to urge with instance and wonted menaces, that point of excluding forrain Fleets from the Baltick Sea, but that I was again expressly commanded by their high and mighty Lordships, to use all manner of caution that nothing be admitted in the Treaty with the Embassador of *Sweden*, contrary to the League and Amity contracted between their high and mighty Lordships, and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, especially in such a point which was so manifestly contrary to their interest; and that, I could not therefore omit to require of them, in case access to his Majesty were denyed me, that the sincere observation of the league and amity with their high and mighty Lordships, which his Majesty and the Senators of the Kingdom had hitherto so

so frequently profess'd and declar'd to maintain, should upon this occasion be perform'd and maintain'd, and consequently that they would roundly deny the *Swedes* Embassadors whatsoever they had urged concerning the aforesaid point; forasmuch as it implyes a *palpable* contradiction that his sacred royal Majesty of *Denmarke* should be obliged to interpose and contend with all his power to impeach their high and mighty Lordships intercourse, that they should be disabled to relieve their friends that border on the Baltick Sea, with their Fleet, where need shall require, or secure their own Trade, or maintain the free passage of their Shipping. And that it is extreamly opposite to the League solemnized betwixt their high and mighty Lordships, and this Kingdom, which together with the mutual promotion promised of each others benefit, comprehends not onely an obligation to assist each other in case the freedom of Commerce and Navigation should be endangered, but also an expres Covenant for the free passage of their high and mighty Lordships Ships of War through the Sound, and the Baltick Sea, which will no ways admit that their high & mighty Lordships can need the consent of the King of *Swedes* to the procuring such their passage, And further, that it is agreed between this Kingdom and their high and mighty Lordships, that they should study and endeavour the preservation of the City and Port of *Dantzick*; and if the case require, relieve them with their Fleets of war. And that although it must be granted, that the affairs of the King of *Denmarke* were reduced to such a posture by reason of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the *Swedes*, which was wrested from him by violence, that his Majesty by force thereof is barr'd from relieving them; yet that precedent Covenant remains so farre forth effectual, and ought, at least, to retain this force that his Royal Majesty, in case it should so happen, that their high & mighty Lordships should send any aid thither, ought not to obstruct or hinder the same, And that together with the league made with their high and mighty Lordships, the mutual correspondence and amity with the State of *England*, is upon the same account especially to be had in consideration; for that the Minister of that state, when the *Swedes* were attempting a thing of this nature, had opposed and withstood it as a matter that might prove injurious to the state and behoof of the Lord Protector; and that the Lords Commissioners could not be ignorant how expedient and conducible

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cible it might be for this Kingdom to observe punctually the league and amity contracted with those two Common-wealths. Besides, that this very thing which the *Swedes* desire, is of that nature and condition that will beget more turmoyle and detriment to this Kingdom, then to all other States, and would engage it upon all occasions in great expence and hazard, without any hope of profit in repelling and excluding out of the Baltick Sea such oft times as possibly have no other design there, then to protect and defend those whose protection is of chiefest moment to this Kingdom. That I might forbear to argue at large how the Kingdom of *Sweden*, if things went on this way, might master with small forces the strongest Maritime places about the Baltick Sea, with the assistance of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*. And the Lords Commissioners themselves, if they considerately weigh the matter, must of necessity believe, that the main scope of the *Swede* in this business, is to render *Denmarke* suspected of all her Confederates, friends and allies; and so, in time following, raise on it some generall odium which may prove very little to its behoof; and on the other side, that they may disturb and frustrate all those counsels which might regard the security of this Kingdom, or import any care thereof. It is also easie to conjecture, that the *Swedes* are not so ignorant of the condition and inclination of this Kingdom, as that they should aim at any great advantage or effect of this transaction, if the case should require it, but onely that upon the non-performance of this engagement, they may be furnish'd with matter whereon to forge new accusations, and that they may always have means in readiness, that by this transaction, which they will evermore be boasting, they may be able, as it were, to dazle or foyl the counsels of such as possibly they might provoke and irritate against themselves. And lastly, this last consideration, that the small fruit which the Swedes can promise themselves from this transaction, and the manifest mischief that will in time ensue upon this subject, may give them just cause to believe that the Swedes are not so fond of extorting this most unjust demand, as that they should (unless rather those are onely bare threats) detain their Army here, which they might imploy against, at least, three Enemies, had they not other reasons of their staying here. Therefore I besought the Lords Commissioners that for these and other reasons by me alledg'd in former writings, which I also here

here recited, that they would make no account of those threats, but be constant to their worthy resolution, as that Kingdom was oblig'd by all those reasons I had discussed to them. All that the Lords Commissioners reply'd was, in effect, that they were very well satisfy'd and convinc'd of what I had said, nor was his Majesty or the Senatours of your Kingdom so ignorant, or such Strangers to their own estate and interest, neither did any one of them lean towards the granting of that unjust demand so eagerly urg'd by the Swedes; and that, as I knew very well they had, to this day resolutely withstood it, nor was their opinions at all alter'd; that they did easily allow that I had, with good reason affirm'd, how little heed was to be given to their menaces; but nevertheless that there was little security herein, that they had not a friend appear'd that would make it his care to preserve the security of this Kingdom, and that the Kingdom, especially in this nick of time, was at such a pass, as that it might be both assaulted and overthrown at a push. Wherefore they greatly needed their friends advice, whereby they might be enabled to know how to manage themselves, and how far to proceed, and not plung into a danger so grievous, and almost inevitable. The meeting with the Swedes Embassadours, which was on the morrow, held six hours compleat, spent for the most part in most vehement Disputes concerning the foresaid point, as also concerning Forts, Ships, Wares, and Goods seized and taken in *Guinee*, by one *Carloffe* upon a Danish Commission, during the heat of the War, the restitution whereof, together with all other things by them pretended, the Swedes Embassadours demand to be covenanted together in one writing, that they may the more easily accord upon the performance in the future. To which purpose there was another meeting this after-noon, the Lord Embassadour of *France* being present, who, as he seems by his aspect, is little affected with these harsh proceedings of the Swedes; but after the former meeting I went to the High Steward of the Kingdom, and had no other answer from him but such as the Lords Commissioners had given me before. Surely the determination of the Kingdom is not yet chang'd, but yet I find (at least, if my judgement do not very much fail me) that their thoughts do, more and more, waver betwixt what reason dictates as agreeable to their place, and what fear perswades, as of force, to be done. But

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could the Miniſters of this Kingdom be aſſur'd, by any probable means, of their ſecurity, and be confirm'd therein, there were then no fear of the changing of their minds; but as things now ſtand, I can affirm nothing ſo confidently as this, that the time is now at hand, wherein their High and Mighty Lordſhips, if they account this a matter of moment, muſt of neceſſity fall on ſuch counſels as may afford ſufficient remedy againſt that fear by which the Swedes ſeek to obtain their demands of the Danes. Certainly unleſs they proceed upon ſuch counſels, inconveniencies and prejudice, contrary to their High and Mighty Lordſhips minds and inclination, can by no means be diverted. But the Swedes have lately employ'd two Engineers to diſcover the ſituation of *Newburgh* in *Fuhnen*, a City upon the Baltick Sea; to the end, as I verily think, that they may make people hereabouts more jealous and fearful, which is not a little heightened by the dayly tidings brought hither from the Countries where the Swediſh Souldiers yet quarter about; wherewith, *&c.*

Letters of Beuningen *from* Copenhagen: July 6. 1658.

My Lord,

IN the ſeveral meetings held betwixt the Lords Embaſſadours of *Sweden* and the Daniſh Commiſſioners, certain matters of no very great moment have been compoſed, but as touching the excluding Forraign Fleets out of the Baltick Sea, and the rendering back the Forts ſeiz'd in *Guinee*, the matter for ought I perceive, ſtands where it was, although the Swediſh Reſident which came hither yeſterday told a Forreign Miniſter that all things were agreed, beſides the two mention'd heads of difference the matter is ſtill conteſted concerning a certain Swediſh ſhip taken by a Commiſſion from the King of *Poland* ere the War began, and brought into the harbour of this City. And further, the Swediſh Embaſſadours have very lately propounded that the King of *Denmark* ſhould engage to make no unneceſſary Levies of Souldiers, which might raiſe and beget in the Swedes a kind of emulation and jealouſie; but it ſeems this laſt will not be preciſely inſiſted on. But the other two heads the Lords Embaſſadours urge ſeriouſly, not omitting their wonted comminations, to wit, that

that the Army ſhall abide here till the matters yet debated be accompliſh'd according to their deſire. And hitherto they have well performed their words, ſince the Swedes Army makes no preparation to march, although the Lieutenant General *Guildenlow*, for removing all pretences, be departed hence ſix days ago to deliver to the King of Swedes thoſe Souldiers that are wanting to make up the promiſed aid of 2000 Horſe. Yeſterday the Swedes Embaſſadours delivered Letters written by their King to the King of *Denmark*, in which, as I am told, his Majeſty complains in ſmooth and civil words, that by the Dilatory Proceedings in this Court he is conſtrained to abide here with his Army to the great grievance of the Subject, and to the loſs and detriment of his own affairs. The French Embaſſadour three days ſince took his leave of the King, Queen, and the Prince Elect, being going to the King of *Sweden* at *Flensburg*, yet he thought fit to remain hereabouts for ſome days ſince, out of a firm perſwaſion that he ſhould ſo much the ſooner reap the fruit of thoſe Offices he hath hitherto vigorouſly performed for the compounding and laying aſide the controverſies betwixt theſe Kingdomes. I do almoſt every day convene and talk with the Miniſters of this Kingdom, as their High and Mighty Lordſhips have been pleaſed to give me inſtruction; but I cannot at preſent promiſe any certain event or rather ſucceſs of this diligence which of duty I perform; yea, even the ſame doubts which perplex'd me at my laſt writing, do poſſeſs me at this day; for I do more and more, every day, apprehend with my ſelf, that thoſe complaints which ring perpetually in our ears from the (indeed) intolerable ſtay of the Swediſh Army in the Kingdom, will prove but the fore-runners of thoſe excuſes by which the Danes will labour to approve to their High and Mighty Lordſhips what the Swedes aim is to wreſt from them, touching the excluſion of Forreign Fleets, in caſe they ſhall ſuffer it to be impoſed on them. Both the French and the Swedes Embaſſadours were denyed publick admiſſion to the King for the ſame cauſes that were given to me; but they had leave to come to the King in his garden. The Envoy ſent from this King to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, return'd into this City yeſterday, and gave this day the account of his negotiation, declaring perſonally before his Majeſty what Proceeds he had found: For ought I can underſtand of the matter, the ſaid Envoy

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voy had a civil reception from the great Duke; and that the Muscovites seem inclineable to strike a Peace with the *Pole*, and to make War upon the *Swedes*. Nevertheless there are Treaties to be held with the *Swedes*, that by raising the King of *Poland* to a kind of emulation, they may the more easily draw him to comply with the great Duke. Wherewith &c.

An extract of the Letters of Beuningen, *written from* Copenhagen, *July* 9. 1658.

My Lord,

THeir High and Mighty Lordships have understood by the Letters I wrote your Lordship the 6. instant, what I then knew of the state of the Treaty here held with the *Swedes* Embassador; since that, I am advertised, that the *Swedes* Embassador are so farre wrought by the perswasions of the *French* Embassador, and others who have sundry times demonstrated to them, that they would draw much danger on the Kingdom of *Sweden*, if they went on as hitherto they had done, to provoke all that were interessed in the Trade of the Baltick Sea, in making use of the Kingdoms of *Denmarke*, to the excluding forrain Fleets out of the said Sea, and further, that the *Danes* would by no means consent thereto, or though they should promise, could never perform it; and by other arguments and perswasions, that the said Embassador answered, they could allow, that as to what concerns forreign States without the Baltick Sea, they might stick to the words of the Treaty, which the *Danes* so expound, that they are not to deny passage to any auxiliary Fleet, or other Fleet of War, that shall be employed for the defence of the Traffique) by force whereof this Kingdom is to undertake to joyn with the *Swedes*, in impeding those that border on that Sea, from maintaining any Fleet of War there; and so, for ought appears, they are like to agree upon that sense touching this point, and so that controversie will be removed.

Letter

Letter *Z.*

The King of Denmarks *Letters Patent, forbidding the Inhabitants of the Isle of* Ween, *to oblige themselves by homage to the King of* Sweden.

WEe *Frederick* the 3d. by the Grace of God, of *Denmarke*, *Norway*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, King, Duke, &c. to our chief Pastor of souls, the chief Officer or Prætor, and all other inhabitants of our Island of *Ween*, greet you well, with the tender of our Grace.

Forasmuch as we have been enformed that the Ministers of his Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, will require you to perform homage to the Kingdom of *Sweden*; we do, by virtue of these Letters, forbid you all and every of you, that you perform not that fidelity to any other person, whosoever he be, which by oath you owe to us and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*; by which oath ye are bound to us and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, as fully as all our faithfull subjects in our Province of *Sealand*, to wit, that Province whereto your Land, with all the jurisdiction thereof both Ecclesiastical and Secular, is, and ever hath been appertenant. We, on the other side, will alwayes remain your most Gracious King and Lord; and will by all means, endeavour your good. Given from our Castle of *Copenhagen*, *May* the 7th, 1658.

Frederick. *Under our Seal.*

Letter *A.A.*

The Letters of the Inhabitants of Ween, *in answer to the* 2d. *summons of the* Swedes *Commissioners.*

MOst excellent and Gracious Lords Commissioners, whereas the Warrant of his Sacred Royal Majesty was indeed brought into this Island on the 29. *April* 1658. but neither discovered

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covered nor read unto us by Prætor or Chief; and that now a second Warrant is come, by virtue whereof we are to appear at *Malmoge* on the 9th of *May*, we shall be there present in due submission to his Majesties Commands, commending your very good Lordship to the protection of Almighty God. From the Isle of *Ween*, *May* 6. 1658.

Your Excellencies most obedient Servants.

George Georgeson. *Peter Oldson.* *Sueno Johnson.*
Peter Johnson. *Sueno Oldson.* *John Laurenson.*

Letter *B.B.*

The Letters of the Commissioners appointed for the setling Schonen *to his Majesty of* Sweden, *wherein some things are treated touching the business of* Ween.

MOst Serene, and most Potent King, our most Gracious Master, after that the military Officer which we employ'd into the Isle of *Ween*, had brought us back an answer in writing, both from the chief Pastor, and the Boors of the place, promising here to appear on the 9th of *May*, as we had required them, and to give due submission to your Majesty by the Oath of homage and fealty, as your Majesty may be more fully enformed by a Copy of their Letter hereunto annexed, wherein they endeavour particularly to excuse their appearing no sooner, for that the Prætor or chief Officer had suppressed our former Letters, and never read them publickly, and the Pastor there signifies to us, that of old his Pastorage was subject to the Bishoprick of *Sealand*; we verily believed that they would make good their engagement herein: but in the mean time there hath come to our hands Letters Patent of his Majesty of *Denmarke*, whereby the inhabitants of the Island are forbidden to enter into the said Oath, as your Majesty likewise will more largely perceive by the Copy of the said prohibition here adjoyned, there is nothing more done hitherto in this business, and the people of *Ween* came not in at the

the day prefixed. Therefore whatsoever commands your Royal Majesty shall in this state of affairs, be graciously pleased to conferre upon us, we shall with due devotion and obedience endeavour to execute the same; in the mean time, wishing your Majesty a most happy and prosperous Reign: We humbly recommend your Majesty to the protection of Almighty God.

Malm. 10. May, 1658.

Your Majesties most humble and most faithful Servant.

Corfitz Uhlefeldt,
Count in *Sylffborg.*

Erick Sparre.

Letter *C. C.*

The Grant of King Waldemare *for the selling and quitting the Lands of* Schonen, Halland, Blecking, Listre, *and the Island of* Ween.

TO all that shall see and hear these present Letters, *Waldemare* by the Grace of God, of *Danes* and *Sclavonians* King, and Duke of *Ehesten*, sendeth Greeting in our Lord God everlasting. For the perpetual remembrance of the thing, we do by the tenor of these Presents, plainly acknowledge, truly, and without covent to have sold to the magnificent and mighty Lord and Prince, *Magnus*, the Illustrious King of *Sweden*, our most deare Cousin, these Lands; that is to say, all *Schonen*, all *Halland*, *Blecking*, *Listre*, and the Isle of *Ween*, with all Castles and Ports therein scituate, together with all our Royal rights, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, and to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, in the said Lands, or any of them in any sort belonging, whether it be in the City, Market-Town, or Fair, with their Rights, being in no sort diminished, but rather advanced, as they have been known to have been fully and freely possessed, from time out of minde to this very day; none of all those things being excepted, by what name or names soever they be called, and this for the price of 49000 Marks of pure Silver Colon weight; the full sum of which Silver we do acknowledge to have come to our use, for all those foresaid Lands, and all their rights and appurtenances whatsoever, as the price thereof, in this manner.

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Firſt, the mighty Lord, the aforeſaid King *Magnus*, hath paid the Debts of our moſt dear Father of happy memory, the Lord *Chriſtopher*, ſometime King of *Denmarke*, which we of right ought to have paid to the Illuſtrious Prince, the Lord *John*, Count of *Holſtein* and *Stormoren*, our beloved Uncle, the full and entire ſum of 34000 Marks of pure Silver Colon weight, for which he held the Countries of *Schonen*, *Blecking* and *Liſtre*, with the Iſle of *Ween*, pawn'd by our ſaid Father, thereby redeeming the people of thoſe Countries from wrongs and oppreſſions, & reſcuing them from the grievances of Forrainers; the people of which Countries have rightfully choſen the ſaid Lord *Magnus*, to be their true King with free and unanimous conſent, which election we do ſay ſhall ſtand juſt, and the ſame by confirming do approve, and by affirming do confirm in the name of Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and of the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*. Furthermore the aforeſaid King *Magnus* hath perſonally paid, and entirely aſſigned unto us the ſum of 8000 Marks of pure ſilver Colon weight, as a price of thoſe Lands. And he hath likewiſe freely acquitted to us this Caſtle of *Copenhampe* for 7000 Marks more of pure ſilver Colon weight, for the increaſing of mutual affection betwixt us; which ſum of Silver we, in like manner, out of the affection we bear to him, do acknowledge to have received as a price of thoſe Lands.

Therefore whereas we were no wayes able to ſatisfie to the ſaid King *Magnus*, the principal ſum of ſilver, much leſs the exceſſive great damage and intereſt occaſioned to the ſaid King *Magnus*, by diſburſing the ſaid Moneys, and the often defending thoſe Countries to his great and ſeveral charges, which damage and intereſt we were, in any wiſe, bound to have refunded to the ſaid Lord King *Magnus* his Heirs and Succeſſors, as is more fully and clearly expreſſed in Letters drawn by our ſelfe and others about this buſineſs. We have demiſed, and do hereby demiſe in true ſale and perpetual alienation to our foreſaid Couſin King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and to the Crown of *Sweden*, as well in conſideration of the ſaid ſum of ſilver, as of his damage and intereſt, by the advice and unanimous conſent of our Counſellors, and Peers of our Kingdom of *Denmarke*, Clergy and Laytie, Prelates and Souldiers, and men of War, and all the people and commonalty of the ſaid Kingdom, from Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors,

ceſſors, and from the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, by free and voluntary conſent, not compelled, nor conſtrained, not induced by craft or anycircumvention, all and ſingular the aforeſaid Lands, with the Forts and Caſtles ſcituate in each of them, and alſo with all the Royal Prerogatives and other appurtenances of all kinds, either above ſignified, or hereafter by theſe preſents of all at large expreſſed.

And that the bare ſale of theſe Lands made by us in this ſort, may be deemed the more real and valid, in token of delivering the true poſſeſſion both natural and civil, and an evident argument to the uſe of a perfect alienation we have granted after the due and accuſtomed form to the ſaid Lord King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and have forever alien'd and paſſed away from us, our Succeſſors and Heirs, and from the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, the Lands of *Schonen*, *Halland*, *Blecking*, *Liſtre*, and the Iſle of *Ween*, to be by them forever held, poſſeſſed and maintained; and alſo all Coine, Fayres, with the Prerogatives of them as aforeſaid, all the Mannors and City, Houſes, Cities, and Market-Towns belonging to the King or his Royal Prerogative, together with the right of Patronage in Churches, Monaſtreys and Chappels to the King belonging, with all the right by which Lands, Caſtles, Provinces, and all other Goods moveable and immoveable, are wont and ought to be granted, aliened, reſigned, renounced and abdicated, both of right and in fact, aſſigning over to the ſaid Lord King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and to the Crown of *Sweden*, and diſcharging quit and free from all ſubjection & obedience to us, our ſucceſſors and Heirs, & to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmark* whatſoever obedience were due to us in reſpect of thoſe Lands) the reverend Father in Chriſt, *Peter* Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Lunden*, now Primate of *Sweden*, and whoſoever ſhall be Archbiſhop there for the time being, with the Chapter of the Church of *Lunden*, and all the Clergy of that Dioceſs of whatſoever ſtate or condition they be.

Alſo we have releaſed from us our Succeſſors and Heirs, and from the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, free and quit all Souldiers, Men of War, Citizens, all Farmers and Swaines, all Inhabitants of forrain deſcent, and the ſucceſſors of all aforeſaid, and their Heirs in the aforeſaid Lands, from all ſervices, homage,

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obedience and servitude whatsoever, wherein they were formerly bound to Us, the King, and to the Crown of *Denmark*; and we have virtually assigned them to the said King *Magnus*, his Successours and Heirs, and to the Crown of *Sweden* to perpetual service, homage, and obedience, according to the place and condition wherein each of them is obliged, either by the Countries Laws and Statutes, or by good and received custome, to obey and serve his King.

We do also deliver unto the aforesaid King *Magnus*, his Successors, and Heirs to the Crown of *Sweden*, the aforesaid Lands with the Castle and Munition thereof, and the Rights and Appurtenances therein; and we do wholly recede from the possession of them, transferring the rightful true propriety of them to the said King *Magnus*, his Heirs, and Successours, and to the Crown of *Sweden*, so that We, our Successours and Heirs, may never be able, either of right, or in fact, by any means to molest, or in any kind to grieve or attempt the said King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successours, and his Kingdoms, Lands, and Dominions, or to make complaint touching the Premises or any part of them; voluntarily and expresly renouncing for our selves, our Successours, and Heirs, and for the Crown of *Denmark*, all assistance of the Canon or Civil Law, Customes, Laws and Statutes of the Country, benefit of entire restitution, with all exceptions of deceit or of fear, and all other exceptions both of right and of fact, which might any ways tend to the infringing of the Premises, or any part thereof; and, in special, renouncing the aid of those Laws that say, A general renunciation is invalid, and that a King may revoke alienations made to the prejudice of his Kingdom and Crown, his promise made to the contrary notwithstanding. Also we confirm, approve, and ratifie all former Decrees and Letters authorized, confirmed, entred into and given to the aforesaid King *Magnus* either by us or those of *Schonen*, from all times even to this day, as also these present Decrees and Letters; which Decrees and Letters it is our pleasure that they stand in full force and vertue for ever, and to be nothing diminished but rather corroborated by this our final Decree and Agreement.

But if it should happen that We, our Successours or Heirs, should go about to controul or give molestation to the said King *Magnus* his Successours or Heirs of the Crown of *Sweden* beyond the

the half passage of the *Zound*, concerning the Lands of *Schonen*, *Halland*, *Bleeken*, *Lyftre*, and the Isle of *Ween*, now rightly appropriate to the Crown of *Sweden*, or concerning any other Lands or Dominions belonging to King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successours, either by open and hostile invasion, or in a litigious and contentious way, pretending a right, when we have none, to infringe the peace made, and this decree and final concord, that their Kingdom, Crown, and Successours should not quietly possess the said Lands; then and in such case shall six Bishops, and as many principal men of War of the two Kingdomes, chosen to this peculiar purpose by both Kingdomes, our Heirs and Successours, meet in *Helsinborough* within twelve weeks after the complaint made, and after a diligent discussing of the business, shall conclude and bind Us, Our Successours and Heirs, as well in the damage and interest which he the aforesaid King *Magnus*, his Successours and Heirs shall rationally have incurr'd by such our attempts or molestations, as likewise in the penalty of 30000 Marks of pure silver Colen weight to be paid to the said King *Magnus* his Heirs and Successours, or to their Deputies, in some secure place or places to be nominated also and appointed by the aforesaid twelve men: Which damage and interest if we shall refuse to pay with the penalty aforesaid, or shall contumaciously or maliciously baulk the payment thereof, in the places appointed us, then, if those six Bishops, to whom we shall have expresly and voluntarily submitted our selves, be agreed amongst themselves, those three of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, without any regard of our displeasure, our Heirs or Successours, shall pronounce sentence of excommunication, whensoever the case shall require, against Us, our Heirs and Successours, by no means to be revok'd till the said King *Magnus* his Heirs and Successours shall be fully satisfied in the damage, interest and penalty, according to his demand, by Us, our Heirs and Successours; this peace and final concord between the said King *Magnus*, his Successours and Heirs, their Kingdoms and Dominions, and Us, our Successours and Heirs, and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, to last and continue for ever.

But to the end that all and singular the Premises which we do personally promise in good faith, and upon our honour to preserve and keep inviolate, and not to oppose, by our selves or any other, on any cause or occasion, of right or in fact, may have the greater

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er force, we do will and give expreſs conſent, in the name of our ſelves, our Succeſſors and Heirs, that if it ſhall ſo happen (which God forbid) that we, our Heirs or Succeſſors ſhould in any ſort act contrary to the Premiſes, or any part of them, that then our Sureties and Arbitrators, whoſe names are hereunder written, their Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall or may without regard of the diſpleaſure and ingratitude to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, oppoſe us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, with open hoſtility, and may firmly and faithfully, with the moſt effectual aid, adhere to the ſaid King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, againſt us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, together with all their friends, and others, who for love of them will be aſſiſtant, either in doing or omitting, until the ſaid King *Magnus*, his Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall be therefore entirely ſatisfied by us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, according to Juſtice or Law: For the more firm evidence of all which, we have hereunto ſet our Seals.

Furthermore we *Sueno* Biſhop of *Aroſe*, *Jacob* Biſhop of *Rigen*, *John* Biſhop of *Efrom*, and *Henry*, and many others, &c. Sureties and Arbitrators with our Lord the King *Waldemore* above ſaid, do acknowledg all both jointly and ſeverally, that we have together with the whole Commonalty of the Kingdome of *Denmark*, with free will and a deſirous mind, not driven nor compelled, truly conſented to all Decrees and Articles, made concerning the Premiſes, and each of them, by the Magnificent Prince our Lord, the King *Waldemore* aforeſaid, and have given our true conſent and advice to this final concord, obliging us, and every of us, our Heirs, and the Succeſſors of them, that we ſhall elect no man to be King of *Denmark*, or admit any to be Prince, nor procure any man to be elected or admitted King or Prince, under any colour, or by any crafty projected device whatſoever, unleſs he do firſt ſwear and promiſe, that as ſoon as he is elected King or admitted Prince, he will confirm, keep and maintain all and ſingular the Decrees and Letters, that have been made concerning theſe Lands above named, or any part of them, and which do concern this final Agreement, with every clauſe and article of them, which are more fully contained in the Letters of the ſaid Decrees, and of this final Agreement, whereſoever they be made.

We do alſo promiſe upon the faith and honour of us, our Succeſſors and Heirs, that if the aforeſaid Lord, our King *Waldemore*, his

his Heirs or Succeſſors, coming to the Crown of *Denmark* by what means or manner ſoever, under pretence of the right of the Crown of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, riſing to an audacious raſhneſs in themſelves, or elſe electing others, ſhall go, or attempt to go againſt the Premiſes or any part of them, then we, our Heirs and the Succeſſors of them, with all our friends, and all others who for our ſakes will act or omit any thing, will faithfully and effectually help the often-mentioned Lord, the King of *Sweden*, his Succeſſors, and Heirs, upon the engagement of our faith before and by theſe preſents given, even againſt our Soveraign Lord King *Waldemore*, his Succeſſors and Heirs. And for the evidence and teſtimony of the Premiſes, we have hereunto put our Seals, together with the Seal of our Soveraign Lord *Waldemore*. Made and delivered in the Caſtle of *Wardbierg*, *Anno Domini*, 1643.

Letter *D. D.*

The Grant of King Magnus *in the buſineſs.*

TO all that ſhall ſee or hear theſe preſents, *Magnus* by the Grace of God King of *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Schonen*, ſendeth Greeting in our Lord God everlaſting. We have not only of late collected out of antiquity with how great perils diſcord the enemy of peace is accompanied, but alſo by our late experience, how perplexed and intricate it proves, beſides the frequent encumbrances of expence in Wars, whoſe grievous concluſions heap woful calamities on the Subjects; therefore all occaſion of Wars is to be removed far from us, and fierce diſſention, the nurſe of Wars, is to be utterly weeded out, that thoſe things that are projected for a well grounded Peace prove not ſucceſſleſs, when they are known to be healthful to the publique: Hence it is that by the tenor of theſe preſents, we make known to all perſons whom it doth, or may in the future concern, that we have in the year 1643. on the eighth day after the anniverſary of the bleſſed *Martin* the Biſhop, in this manner determined and agreed with the Magnificent Prince the Lord *Waldemore*, the Illuſtrious King of *Danes* and *Sclavonians*, Duke of *Eheſten*, our moſt dear Kinſman

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Kinſman, in our Caſtle at *Wardborough*, our Counſellours and Chiefs of the Kingdom of *Sweden* being preſent with us; Firſt, that a ſincere peace and an indiſſoluble concord be eſtabliſhed and kept perpetually inviolate betwixt the ſaid Lord *Waldemore*, his Kingdom, Lands and Dominions, alhis people and Subjects, of the one part, and us, our Kingdom, Lands and Dominions, all our people and Subjects whatſoever on the other part, all controverſies, Diſcords, Rumors, and Turmoiles of War, upon whatſoever occaſion moved, being totally huſhed and compoſed; alſo if any great and difficult matters ſhall happen betwixt the ſaid King *Waldemore* and us, or between our Heirs and Succeſſors, eminently touching the State of our Kingdoms, or the honour and behoofe of our Heirs and Succeſſors, as matter of treaſon, betraying of Caſtles, or Countries, or the like, in that caſe there ſhall be choſen three Biſhops, and as many of the moſt judicious men of war, out of each Kingdom, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, who convening at *Elſingborough*, within twelve weeks after the complaint made to the King, his Lievtenant or Lievtenants, by two Counſellours of the adverſe party, ſhall diligently examine, faithfully handle, and finally determine thoſe matters of importance to the Kingdoms; & if they cannot agree among themſelves, then upon their oath and conſciences, they ſhall chuſe two the moſt judicious of themſelves or any other men, the one a Swede, the other a Dane, which two ſo choſen, ſetting apart all love and hatred, ſhall there end and determine the matters, giving oath afterwards upon the ſame, to whoſe end or determination, each party without diſlike or contradiction, ſhall be obliged to ſubmit, the peace and this final concord nevertheleſs remaining in its full force and virtue for ever.

Alſo if any caſe ſhall happen of leſs moment, then thoſe formerly put between our Kingdoms, and of either of our Succeſſors, or Heirs, or their ſubjects, of ſuch moment that our Advocates, their Succeſſors or Heirs, or thoſe that are employed in the jurisdiction or judgement, cannot determine or reconcile it, then the Prince, before whom the complaint is brought, ſhall eſpecially depute two of his Counſellors for this buſineſs, who ſhall determine and faithfully agree ſuch kind of difficult matters before the Prince at *Elſingborough*, within two months after the complaint made, the

Peace and this finall concord nevertheleſs remaining in full force and virtue. Alſo if it ſhall happen, that the ſubjects of either Us, our Succeſſors or Heirs, the one or the other ſhall do an offence in any of our Kingdoms or Dominions, and yet lies under the ſame fault, he ſhall according to the quality of his crime, be puniſhed according to the Laws of the Country, in which any one offends, the peace notwithſtanding, as formerly, ſtanding in full force and virtue. Alſo if the Subjects of one or either of us, our Succeſſors or Heirs, ſhall make complaint about matters or perſonal injuries againſt the Advocates, Officers, or other perſons of honour of either us, the King, or his Advocate ſhall be bound, when he knows the delinquent, within a time certain after the complaint is brought before him, to do juſtice to the Complainant, according to the laws and received cuſtomes of the Country. Nor may the Advocate or Officers aforeſaid, in any way whatever, remove from them ſuch cauſes and caſes as are brought before them, by denying juſtice to the Complainants, or referring it to a higher Court, unleſs they are of ſuch great moment, as their jurisdiction cannot lay hold on it, as we obſerved before, the Peace notwithſtanding being in full force and virtue. Alſo neither one of us, our Succeſſors or our Heirs, ſhall raiſe, defend, or in any way ſupport the enemies of the other, or receive them in his Kingdoms, Territories or Dominions, or ſuffer them to continue in his Dominions and Territories to the prejudices, grievance or damage of the other, our Succeſſors, or Heirs, or Subjects. Nor ſhall either of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors enter into a league of friendſhip, or make a confederacy publickly or privately with the enemies or Adverſarie of the other, our Succeſſors or Heirs, from which any damage and loſs may happen either in eſtate or perſon to any of us, our Heirs, Succeſſors or Subjects. Alſo either of us, our Succeſſors and Heirs ſhall joyntly endeavour with all their power to rid our Kingdoms and Dominions of all Robbers and Pirates, that Merchants and other Sea-faring men may enjoy a quiet Traffique; nor ſhall any of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors raiſe, uphold, or in any wayes maintain thoſe Robbers or Pirates, contrary to the benefit of us and our Kingdoms, or the profit of our Subjects. Alſo that thſe which are ſhipwrack'd in any of our Kingdoms or Dominions, may freely and without hinderance, get again and re-

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cover such things as they have lost, in case they shall not neglect to look after the same. Also that the same rule be observed in the Kingdoms concerning exiles, and such as are forced out or fly away for fear from one Kingdom or Dominion to the other; so that they do not cause any trouble or grievance to the Kingdom, and subjects, from whence they were banished. Also all and every one of what condition and state soever they be, that have Goods in either Kingdom, shall freely enjoy the same, and dispose of those Goods according to right, and the ancient custome in those Kingdoms. We also well and firmly ordain, that all Decrees and Grants made to us, or had with us, by the said Lord and King, and any others, concerning the Lands of *Schonen*, *Halland*, *Blecking*, *Lystre*, and the Island *Ween*, be by this our decree and finall accord in no wayes diminished or weakned, but rather renewed and again strengthened and confirmed, and ought to remain and continue forever. Moreover we do in good faith, and upon our honour, promise to preserve and keep inviolate every one of the premises, which were personally acted by us, and not to countermine them by our selves, or any other upon any occasion or cause of right or fact whatever; And for the greater confirmation hereof, we will and do expresly agree in our own name, and in the name of our Successors and Heirs, that if it should happen that either We, our Successors or Heirs, should in any manner (which God forbid) act contrary to those things, or any of them; Our Sureties and Arbitrators beneath written, their Heirs and Successors may and ought thereupon, without the stain of displeasing and being ungrateful to us, our Heirs and Successors, oppose themselves in an hostile manner against our just Heirs and Successors, and faithfully and firmly adhere to the foresaid Lord King *Woldemar*, his Heirs and Successors against us, our Heirs and Successors, with all the aid they can make with all their friends and other that out of an affection to them are willing to act or desist, until We, our Heirs and Successors, shall have given full satisfaction according to justice and love to the foresaid Lord and King *Woldemar*, or his Heirs and Successors, For the stronger evidencing whereof, we have caused our Seal to be put to these present. Moreover we *Peter* Archbishop of *Lunden*, Primate of *Sweden*, *Siggo* by the Grace of God, Bishop of *Scara*, and

and *Frender*, Bishop of *Stengenes*, *Henry Abbot* of *Saba* the Town of *Scheinenghen*, *Iwar Ingmundsson*, *Laurence Ulfsson*, *Gotstan Tunesson*, Count *Folckeson*, *Charles Tygesson*, *Charles Naskoninson*, *Ulfo Abiornson*, *Ulfo Gudmarssor*, *Amund Sture*, *Amon Sueniſſon*, *Tuchs Glissing*, *Laurence Carlson*, *Magnus Knutson*, *Soggo Maynusson*, *Israel Bygesson*, *Goston Arwidson*, *Byrger Magnusson*, and *Laurense Magnusson*, Knights, and *John Christenson*, Esq; Sureties and Arbitrators of the aforesaid Lord and King *Magnus*, do together with our Lord and King aforesaid, promise in good faith, and upon the honour of us, our Successors and Heirs, firmly and inviolably to observe all and singular the premises. But if our foresaid Lord and King *Magnus*, his Heirs and Successors, however coming to the Kingdom, by a pretext of right to the Crown of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or by their own bold rashness, shall go or attempt to go against the premises, or any of the premises, We, our Successors, and our Heirs, with all our friends and others that are willing out of a love of us to act or desist, will forthwith with all efficacy and fidelity, assist the foresaid *Woldamar* King of *Denmark*, his successors and Heirs, under the promised obligation of our faith, against our Lord and King *Magnus* aforesaid, his heirs and successors, In testimony and evidence of the premises we have set our Seal with the Seal of our Lord King *Magnus* and our own: But though the Treaty of this finall Agreement had its beginning at *Helsingburgh*, by 24 Arbitrators, and one Umpire especially chosen and elected for either party by us, and either of the Kings with full authority given them for this purpose, and some kind of progress too, yet by reason of some things intervening, it was thought more profitable and expedient, that all and every of these things which have respect to the making up of a perpetual peace and finall agreement, might in the presence of both parties, *viz.* the foresaid Lord and King, and us, and either of our Coounsellors and Nobles, be more fully and perfectly discussed, in order to their right end; whereupon without any regard had to the form of that Arbitration, we have thought fit, as is promised, that matters should be determined by way and manner of a friendly Composition, a decree as to all things of this perpetuall Peace and final Agreement, at a place and time forenamed, *viz.* at *Warberg*, eight dayes before S. *Martin*. Done and acted in the year, day and place aforesaid.

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Letter *E.E.*

The Tranſaction of the chiefe men of Schonen *with* Magnus *King of* Sweden, *wherein the bounds of the Kingdom of* Sweden *are allotted.*

TO all that ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, *Peter* by Gods mercy, Archbiſhip of the Church *Lunden* and *Henning* Archbiſhop of *Upſal*, *Peter* Biſhop of of *Lincop*, *Sigge* Biſhop of *Scaren*, *Frender* Biſhop of *Strengens*, *Odgyſil* Biſhop *Aroſe*, *Henning* Biſhop of *Abo* and *Boetius* Biſhop of the Church of *Vexio*, *John* Abbot of *All-Souls* in *Lunden*, *Ragnald Abbot* of *Alveſtry*, *Sueno* of *Hergede*, *Vinmar* of *Varuhem*, *Andrew* of *Sintli*, *Folcho* of *Novavalle*, *Michael* of *Biackaskog*, *Henry* of *Saba*, *N* of *Thomatorp*, and *Andrew* of *Aſyl Abbots*, *Peter* of *Dalby*, and *Godfred* of *Ekilſtun*, Priors; as alſo the Chapters of the Cathedral Churches, and convents of the Monaſteries aforeſaid. Peace in the Lord everlaſting. In regard the Kingdom of *Sweden* and the territoy of *Schonen*, are ſo legally and firmly united and joyned together, that they ought wholly in all times to be accounted one, and be governed under the protection of one King, as Letters Patents and plain Inſtruments made to this purpoſe, do more fully inform and declare: We with ready and willing affection embracing the union aforeſaid, do firmly promiſe, that we will, as much as in us lies, in words, actions, counſels and ſupplies faithfully aſſiſt the magnificent Lord and Prince, the moſt Renowned *Magnus*, the Illuſtrious King of *Sweden*, *Norvey* and *Schonen*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, in the keeping the ſaid Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen* in the union aforeſaid; and will further have, ſaving our right of the Church, our order and office, the bounds of the ſaid Kingdom of *Sweden*, which formerly were held without *Schonen* in the very Channel of the Sound, and will by the aſſiſtance of God manfully and unanimouſly with all fidelity, and our ability, defend the ſame ſo far together, with all other confines and bounds of the ſaid Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, when ever it ſhall happen

pen to be invaded by the enemy. Moreover upon a ſerious conſideration of the many dangers and vaſt charges that attend a civil diſſention, eſpecially ſuch an one as precedes from the inconſtancy of Government, and upon a deſire of providing for ſuch great Evils, as far as God ſhall permit us, about the Government of the Kingdom; We do firmly promiſe that we will unanimouſly, and with one conſent, chooſe the moſt Illuſtrious Prince *Erick*, eldeſt Son of our Lord and King, according to the advice and pleaſure of our ſaid Lord and King, to be our King and Lord of the ſaid Kingdom of *Sweden*, and Territories of *Schonen*, the Provinces and tributary Iſlands to the ſaid Kingdom belonging, with all decent honour, according to the due form and cuſtome received from ancient right in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the place deputed for the Electing of Kings, obligingus and every of us from that time to ſerve him with all obedience, fidelity, ſervices, homages, and affection, as true ſubjects are bound of right to doe to their Lord and true King, ſaving in all things to our ſaid Lord and King *Magnus* his Father, his right of governing as formerly, commanding, ordering and diſpoſing for ſo long time as he ſhall live, of us, our ſubjects, the affairs and buſineſs of the Kingdom, ſo as he ſhall think to be moſt convenient for their profit and benefit. We do alſo firmly promiſe, that in caſe our Lord and King *Magnus* ſhall dye (which God forbid) during our life time, we will in all things be faithful to the honour and ſervice of the moſt Illuſtrious Lady *Blancke* and our foreſaid Lord and King *Erick*, and will faithfully aſſiſt them in their rights in *Sweden* and *Schonen*, according to our power: and if our ſaid King ſhall at that time be under age, that a Native be deputed Guardian to him, and to his Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen* by the advice, conſent, and order of the Nobles of the ſaid Kingdom of *Sweden*, and that all Caſtles and Forces of the Kingdom, with the contrivance and proviſion of the ſame, be commanded by Natives, until it ſhall pleaſe God that he ſhall come to full age. But if it ſhall happen that our ſaid Lord and King ſhall dye without iſſue, then we will make election of another of the Sons of our Lord and King *Magnus*, which ſhall ſurvive him, who ſhall be accounted the fitteſt and ableſt, to be our King and Lord over the aforeſaid Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, the Territories, Provinces and Iſlands aforeſaid

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said, and of no other person according to right and reason. Also if it shall happen, that during the life of our said Lord and King *Erick*, or any of his Children, that the Lord *Haquin*, his Brother whom their Father our Lord and King *Magnus*, hath appointed to rule over his Kingdom of *Norwey*, would usurpe the principality of the Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, contrary to the act of his Father and Mother, then we will with all our Forces resist the said *Haquine*; which also the Nobles and Lords of the Kingdom of *Norwey* have promised, but they will in no wise offer Councel, assistance, or favour to the said Prince *Haquin* in any thing, by pretence of which he may act or attempt in future to do, contrary to this constitution. In like manner if it should happen that our Lord and King *Erick* aforesaid, would intrude himselfe into the Kingdom of *Norwey*; we likewise promise to the Prince *Haquin*, and his children surviving, that we will in no waies be assistant and abetters to our said Lord & King *Erick* in this affair. And if it shall happen that either of the said Brothers, or any one of them shall go contrary to their Fathers premises and our acts; and to that purpose shall bring in an aid of strangers and forreigners, and by this means invade in an hostile manner any of the aforesaid Kingdomes, then both the Kingdoms *viz. Norwey*, *Sweden* and *Schonen*, shall unaimously and joyntly with their whole force and power, endeavour with all efficacy to resist their will herein. Which so ever of the aforesaid Kingdoms shall be first or more often necessitated about such things, shall continue finally and earnestly in this, that their fatherly constitution which provideth so well for Peace and concord, may continue without the least breach in its full force and power. And if it shall happen that our foresaid King *Magnus* shall have more children, we then promise as formerly, we will assist each of them of either sex, in their right and honour, as shall be agreeable to them, their estate, sex and condition, according to the Laws and Statutes as well of the aforesaid Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, as *Norwey*, and according to the customes approved of in those Kingdoms. But if any one of what condition and estate soever shall endeavour to oppose himselfe in part or in whole against the premises or any of them, or to annihilate them, or any way infringe them in our times, we do firmly promise, as formerly, that we will with our whole force and power manfully and unanimously resist with advice

vice and assistance, the doing of any such thing, saving the right of the Church, our order and duty. But though we are known to have done this for the good of Peace, with a voluntary and free will, and a real intention, yet we will not that hereby there be the least derogation from the rights and customes observed in ancient time about the Election of Kings in the Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Schonen*, but that the Election of Kings with all its rights, may freely return to us and our Successors, after the death of our said Lord and King *Erick*, or an other of the Sons of our Lord and King *Magnus*, whom in case our Lord and King *Erick* should dye without issue (which God forbid) we will, (as aforesaid freely elect. But that all the premises, and every of them, may be the more fully strengthned and confirmed, we have caused our Seals to be affixed to these Presents:

Dated at *Warberg* in the year of our Lord, 1643. eight dayes before the blessed Bishop *Martin*.

Letter *F.F.*

The Grant of his S. R. M. and the Senators of the Kingdome of Denmark, *whereby they alien* Schonen *from themselves.*

WE *Frederick* the 3d. by the Grace God King of *Denmark*, *Norwey*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, Duke of *Slesvick*, *Holstein*, *Stormarn* and *Dithmarsen*, Count of *Oldenburgh* and *Delmenhorst*, do hereby order and declare. In regard the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Swedes*, *Gothes* and *Vandals*, Great Prince of *Feinland*, Duke of *Eheston*, *Carelen*, *Breme*, *Verden*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassuben*, *Wenden*, Prince of *Rugen*, Lord of *Ingermanland* and *Wismar*; as also Count *Palatine*, by *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Julick*, *Cleve* and *Berg*. Our Brother, Kinsman and Neighbour in the latter Warre between us, and our Kingdomes of *Denmarke* and *Norwey* of the one part, and betweene his Grace and the Kingdome of *Sweden* on the other part, hath by force of Armes seized upon diverse Provinces and Countries, as also re-

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reduced under his power several Forts, Cities, and Fortresses of *Jutland*, *Holstein*, and other our Dominions; but now by way of treaty, upon the interposal of the mediation of the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Lewis* the XIV. the most Christian King of *France*, our Brother, Kinsman, Friend and Confederate, as also of the most Serene, the Lord Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, who is likewise our Friend and Confederate, respectively by their Extraordinary Embassador and Envoy, the Illustrious and most Generous, *Hugh de Terlon*, Knight of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and *Philip Meadow*, it was transacted and agreed concerning all errors and controversies which these renown'd Northern Kingdoms have exercis'd the one to the other, and his Grace out of his neighbourly good will and affection which he bears to peace and concord, amongst other things decreed and promised for himself, his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, that he would renounce all right and jurisdiction which his Grace by the right of war might have to all or any of the said Provinces, Cities, Forts, Castles, Fortresses and Territories he had seized, and would redeliver and restore them to us and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and likewise promised for himself, his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, to be willing never to have or pretend for the future by any means whatever, any superiority right or dominion over the said Territories or places, as the Instrument of Peace, to that purpose made, doth more at large expres's. We likewise by the advice and consent of the Senate of the whole Kingdom of *Denmark* herein had, have in a friendly satisfaction and recompence to his Grace, his Successors, the Kings and Kingdome of *Sweden* granted, and do alien from us, and the Kings our Successors, and the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, the Province of *Schonen*, with all the Towns and Cities, Castles, Forts, Islands, Rocks, Superiorities, Royalties, Jurisdictions ecclesiastical and secular, Tithes, Rents, Tributes, Revenues, Profits and Rights, as well by Sea as Land, appertenant to the said Province, in the same manner as the Kings of *Denmark and Norway* have possessed and used the same, that consequently for the future his Grace, his Successors, and the Kingdom of *Sweden* may forever and without all controversie have the propriety, together with all Cities, Castles and Fortresses subject to it, as also all goods, ecclesiastical and secular, the Provinces

Provinces and appurtenance which either now of right do belong, or formerly have belonged to it, by Sea and Land; and that the Kingdom of *Sweden* should be invested with the continual possession and propriety. And we do acknowledge and confess for our selves, and the Kings of *Denmarke* and *Norwey*, our Successors, that we will not for the future in any way have right and jurisdiction to *Schonen* aforesaid, or any Castles appertaining to it, Forts, Villages, Cities, Islands, Rocks, or any other lawful appurtenances without all exception; declaring and making by virtue hereof, all the Inhabitants of the Province aforsaid, the Jurisdictions and Cities, Noble and Ignoble, Clergy, Citizens, and Country-men, freed and acquitted from all their Homage and Oathof love, fidelity, obedience and service, wherewith they have hitherto been bound to us, and our Kingdoms of *Denmarke* and *Norwey*, appropriating and assigning also and every one of them to his Grace, *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden*, his successors, and the Kingdoms of *Sweden*. For the greater assurance and stronger confirmation of which, that these things shall be in such manner in all points and clauses observed and performed inviolably by us, and our successors the Kings of *Denmarke* and *Norwey*, we have confirmed these presents with subscribing our Hand, and affixing our Royal Seal; as also we have caused to be strengthned with the subscriptions and Seals of our dearly beloved, the Senate of our Kingdom.

Dated at our Castle of *Copenhagen*, the 24th of *Feb.* 1658.

Fredericke the Third.

Sealed by us,

Jochim Gerstoff. Offue Gedde, Christopher Urne, Oluff Pasbierg, Jurgen Seefeldt, Christopher Soen, Frederick Zeetz, Magnus Hoeg, Henerich Ramtzow, Christen Skiel, Otthe Krag. Axel Wrop, Peter Reetz.

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Letter *G.G.*

The Grant of King Christian the 4th, *by which he makes the Inhabitants of* Ween *subject to the provincial Court of* Schonen.

WE *Christian* the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, do hereby declare, That in regard we have been informed what great trouble and inconveniences our Inhabitants of *Ween* are put to, in regard they are forced of neceſſity to take a journey of 26 miles, or there abouts, to go to the Provincial Court of *Sealand*, when as the provincial Court of *Sehonen* is not above ſeven miles, or there abouts diſtant from thence: We have therefore given and granted, and by virtue of theſe our Letters Pattents, doe give, and grant that the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Ween* aforeſaid, ſhall be at freedom and liberty, in all cauſes and controverſies which now depend, and are in being in the Court or judgement of the firſt appeal of that Iſland, which is called *Birckſaw*, to go to the Provincial Court of *Schonen*, and before that to appear until we ſhall give other Order therein. It is therefore our Gracious pleaſure, that our Provincial Judges in thoſe places do for the future frame themſelves to the rule of this our Order, and undertake to determine the aforeſaid Controverſies, decide and pronounce ſentence concerning the ſame. Commanding all and every one, that they put no prejudice or delay upon the aforeſaid Inhabitants of *Ween*; contrary to thoſe things that were preſcribed: To which every one ſhall moſt aſſuredly, and without any neglect, conform himſelf. Given at our Caſtle of *Copenhagen*, th 24th of *May*, in the year 1634.

Chriſtian. *Under our Seal.*

Letter

Letter *H.H.*

Another Conſtitution of Chriſtian *the Third, by which he would have the Inhabitants of* Ween *adjudged in the Court of* Schonen, *according to the Laws of* Sealand.

WE *Chriſtian* the fourth, by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke* and *Norway*, &c. In regard we have permitted and granted ſome time ſince, by reaſon of the ſhortneſs and neerneſs of the way, to the Inhabitants of our Iſland of *Ween*, that in ſuch caſes wherein they uſe to appeal from an inferiour Court, which they call *Birckſaw* to an higher Court, they ought to go to the Provincial Court of *Schonen*, & appear there: We will not in any wayes that be ſo conſtrued and expounded, as if the Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Iſland of *Ween* were not for the future to remain ſtill under villenage, but that they ſhould not be as others of the ſame condition in the Province of *Sealand*, obliged to their Native ſoyle, and be bound to be ſubject to the law of *Sealand*, in all cauſes as well Eccleſiaſtical as ſecular. To which pleaſure of ours, every one of the Inhabitants of *Ween* ſhall moſt aſſuredly, and without neglect conform himſelf.

Dated at our Caſtle of *Copenhagen* the 29th of *Jan.* 1647.

Chriſtian *Under our Seal.*

Letter *I. I.*

The Pattent of King Frederick *the Third, by which he avoideth the forementioned Conſtitution of* Chriſtian *the Fourth, after the Peace entered into at* Roskild.

WE *Frederick* the Third by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke*, *Norwey*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, &c. do hereby declare, in as much as the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Ween*, have for ſome certain cauſes hitherto followed the provincial

 Court

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Court of *Schonen*, we now graciously will and command, that they do hereafter as formerly, follow the provincial Court of *Sealand*, in all these causes and controversies, which do now depend and are begun in the Court of first appeal in that Island, or from which in the future, they shall appeal to a provincial Court. To that purpose therefore we command and enjoyn all our Judges Provincial, which are now there empowered to administer justice, or hereafter shall be impowered, that they yield obedience to this our pleasure, undertake to decide the controversie of the said Inhabitants of *Ween*, and adjudge and give sentence according to justice and equity, as in the causes of others that are Inhabitants of *Sealand*. This precept of ours all the Inhabitants of *Ween*, and others, whom these concern, shall without any neglect yield obedience to.

Given at our Castle of *Copenhagen*, the 28th day of *Feb.* 1658.

Frederick 3d. *Under our Seal.*

Letter *K. K.*

The Arguments of the Danish Commissioners delivered to the Lord Embassador of France, *and the Envoy Extraordinary of* England, *in which they endeavour to demonstrate* Ween *to be a part of* Sealand.

That the Island of Ween *is not granted to the Kingdom of* Swe-den, *is apparant.*

1.

From what was done during the last Treaties of Peace, as well at *Wordinburgh* and *Tostrup*, as at *Roskild*, where at first the said Island was demanded, and expresly named in the Protocol of the 12th of *February*, but omitted in the Protocol of the 18th of *February*, and afterwards in the very Instrument of Peace.

2.

In that the *Swedes* did not begin to make any pretence to the said Island, till after the term of the grant of the Province of

of *Schonen* was expired, and possession already taken of that Country with its appurtenances, leaving to the Kingdom of *Denmarke* the foresaid Island, without any controversie and contradiction.

That the Island Ween *is not part of the Province of* Schonen, *is evident from these Arguments following.*

1.

The Jurisdiction of the before named Island, as well secular as Ecclesiastical, hath alwayes hitherto depended, and still doth depend of the Isle of *Sealand*, as the Copies of the Letters Patent of the deceased King *Christian* the Fourth of ever blessed Memory, hereunto annexed, will abundantly and sufficiently manifest.

2.

The Inhabitants of that Island use the same language, and the same dialect as the *Sealanders* doe.

3.

The subjects of the aforesaid Island are in their subjection conformable to those of *Sealand*, or as they are bound to villenage which is an especial kind of right, by which the Island of *Sealand* with its appurtenances is distinguished from all other Provinces subject to the King of *Denmarke*.

4.

Writers as well Ancient as Modern, do comprehend the Island *Ween* under the description of the Island of *Sealand*.

Letter *L. L.*

His S. R. M. of Denmarke *his Letter to* Simon de Peckum *his Agent in* England.

Frederick the 3d. by the Grace of God, King of *Denmarke*, *Norwey*, *Vandals* and *Gothes*, *&c.*

Honourable beloved and Trusty. We do easily conjecture that there are diverse rumors bruited about in *England*, in regard that since

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since the Peace is made, the Swedish Army, which according to the tenure of the Instrument of Peace, ought to have been fully drawn out the first of *May* last, doth nevertheless remain to this day in our Kingdom and Territories to their great ruine and devastation. And it may easily be that those that have not the true knowledge of Affairs here, may lay all the blame of their stay and delayes upon us. We thought good therefore, to give you exact information of all those things in a small discourse hereunto adjoyned, that you may there press the Lord Protector, yet with all the moderation you can, that upon a publick account by the like interposal and mediation of his Highness the Protecter, the Peace that is entered into betwixt us and the King of *Sweden*, may be perfected, and our subjects which are reduced to such extremities, may be no longer grieved with Contributions and other burthens; but the Swedish Army may be speedily drawn out, and we at last enjoy the fruits of peace; especially in regard that during the heat of the War, our Subjects were not oppressed with so grievous and intollerable a burthen, as is now imposed on them, without any regard that we, as much as in us lay, have fully performed our duty and the peace, in surrendering the Provinces of *Schonen* and *Blecking*, and the Forts scituated in them, the Jurisdictions of *Bahuse* and *Nidroes* (which two Jurisdictions do almost make up and equal the half of our Kingdom and *Norwey*) as also in quitting the Castle of *Bremer Vorden*, the delivery of 2000 horsemen, the giving satisfaction to his Highness Prince *Frederick*, Duke of *Slesswick* and *Holstein*, of the *Gotterpian* line, the restoring the ships laden with Salt, and performance of all other things contained in the instrument of Peace: and besides, that we might keep peace and tranquillity, we have granted the King of *Sweden* the Island of *Ween*, though not belonging to *Schonen*: when nevertheless on the other side, and on the part of the King of *Sweden*, there hath no restiturion been made of the Islands, *Fuhren* and *Langland*, and *Jutland*, as also the Dukedom of *Slesswick* and *Holstein*, but they are to this very day heavily oppressed with the whole Swedish Army, so that many of our subjects have been forced to leave their houses and possessions, and go into another Country, others worn out with the burthen of the War fall to decay, and are driven to dispair. Nor have we any other way to come out or rid our selves of these calamities, unless the Lord Pro-

Protector, by whose interposal this peace was made up, and who under that notion ought to preserve us out of danger, shall make use of his high authority, to perswade the King of *Sweden* to alter his mind, and at last to withdraw his Army out of our Countryes. And although it may be objected on the King of *Sweden* his side, that there is no end yet made of the controversie about the Guine prize; yet you must know, that we offered him in satisfaction, a greater sum of Money, then could in equity be demanded. And if there were not a plain agreement made of one or two things at most, yet no unbyassed Arbytrators can judge, that after a peace is confirmed, we should be opressed by an whole Army, our Provinces laid wholly desolate, and without any regard to justice, to be deprived of all our strength and sinews. Wherefore we do by these presents most graciously command you, that you do by entreaties importune the Lord Protector, that he will be pleased both by his Letters and Ambassadors, so far to prevail upon his Majesty of *Sweden*, that he might without any farther delay, draw out his Army out of our Kingdom and Dominions, as is requisite for them both by justice and equity, and wholly agreeable to the Peace made. And as we are confident that you will have a diligent care of these things, so we expect an answer from you with the first, assuring you in the mean time of our Royal favour.

Dated at *Copenhagen* the 6th day of *August*, 1658.

Letter *M.M.*

His S. R. M. of Denmark *his information sent to* Simon de Petkum *his Agent in* England, *of such things which fell out after the peace made betwixt his S. R. M. and the King of* Sweden; *and what he should under that notion propose to the Lord Protector.*

OUr Agent will receive information from our Instrument of Peace, and especially from the and Articles, how the King of *Sweden* is bound according to the tenure of the instrument of Peace, to restore us the Fort of *Fredericks* Ode, and

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and to withdraw his Army out of our Dukedomes and Dominions, and free our ſubjects from ſo intollerable a burthen. All which things he ſhall in a decent way declare to the Lord Protector, that his moſt Serene Highneſs, as having promiſed the preſervation of the Peace made betwixt his S. R. M. and the King of *Sweden*, would be pleaſed to make ſuch uſe of his authority, as that his S. M. and his Subjects, may at laſt really enjoy the fruits of a Peace. Wherefore he ſhall principally and chiefly lay down to the Lord Protector, that though it be clearly and in expreſs words contained in the Inſtrument of Peace, that the Fort of *Fredericks* Ode ſhould be reſtored upon the quitting of the Caſtle of *Bremer Vorden*, and that the buſineſs of marching out of the whole Army, out of the Dukedoms and Dominions of his S. R. M. ſhould have been compleated on the 2d. of *May*, the *Swedes* notwithſtanding although his S. R. M. hath reſtored them the Caſtle of *Bremer Vorden*, do ſtill continue in the Fort of *Fredericks* Ode, and beſides that remain in the Countries of his S. M. undo and ruine them, and which is more, contrary to their promiſes confirmed both by words and writing, they do by force and violence aſſign and take to themſelves new quarters in the Marſh-lands of *Holſtein* and about the Fortified places of that Country: from all which one may raiſe a ſuſpition, that it is the *Swedes* endeavour to weaken and infringe, nay wholly to annihilate and take away the inſtrument of Peace lately made. That truly his S. R. M. ſuffered nothing to be wanting in him, that belonged to the compleating of the peace they had entered into, and that to that end he had without the leaſt hinderance or delay delivered the Horſemen, that he promiſed in the Inſtrument of peace, alſo the Provinces, Forts, and three Ships laded with Salt; nay, that they might not take an opportunity or occaſion to pretend any thing, that he had haſtened and ended the Treaties with the Duke of the *Gottorpian* line, to his very great damage, by reaſon of the granting the Juriſdiction of *Swabſted*, the Chapter of *Sleſwick*, and many more other things; though he did evidently ſee & perceive it to be his irreparable prejudice and detriment. That the *Swedes* were with much difficulty induced to the performance of their promiſes, and that they did multiply pretences, that they might under colour of juſtice deſtroy his S. R. M. and his Dominions, and exhauſt them of all their ſtrength. If ſome lawful pretext

text againſt his S. R. M. were granted them; yet can it not be defended by any colour or excuſes, that they ſhould abide ſo long in this Kingdom, till all things were reduced to their wiſh and deſire, conſidering that they conſume and take away more in a few dayes, then all their demands duly eſtimated, can equalize in price and value, ſo that there is no proportion between their demands and the ſecurities which themſelves have taken. But that it may appear, the Swediſh pretences are inconſonant to right and equity. Firſt, they had no other reaſon or foundation of claim to the Iſle of *Ween*, which his S. R. M. had delivered up unto them, then this, that his S. R. M. father of glorious memory, had granted liberty certain years paſt to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, to prefer their Law ſuits to the provincial Judicatory of *Schonen*, becauſe of proximity and commodity of Travelling; Nevertheleſs the territorial right was not in the leaſt tranſlated to *Schonen*, but alwayes without interruption appertained to the Iſland of *Sealand*, and the Inhabitants always till this day paid tribute to the Governour of *Cronenburgh*: Alſo when the people of *Schonen* lived in freedom, they of *Ween* lived in ſubjection: Yet his S. R. M. to manifeſt his love of peace and concord, did ſatisfie the *Swedes* in this unjuſt demand: This being obtained, introduceth another *viz.* not onely a reſtitution of ſome fortified places occupied by his S. R. M. Souldiers, during the War in *Guine*, but alſo a reparation of all damages ſuſtained on the Coaſts of *Africa*.

As to the Reſtitution of Forts, although his S. R. M. to avoid controverſies, would by no means at the firſt frame pretences, or proſecute his right; nevertheleſs, both the reſunding and ſatisfaction of damages ſuſtained by the *Swedes* in lawful War, ſeem to him altogether unjuſt, but much more unjuſt is the value thereof according to the Swediſh eſtimation, that is to ſay, 400000 Rix Dollers, whereas the damage received, according to a moſt exact computation, might be repaired with 50000 Rix Dollers, his S. R. M. little regarding theſe things that he might preſerve peace, and leaſt his poor ſubjects by that pretence ſhould be further oppreſſed with billeting of Souldiers, and other grievous burthens, appointed a Treaty with them about this matter. The *Swedes* have hitherto demanded their pretended ſatisfaction by wayes and means wholly impoſſible, requiring either ſome Territories of

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his S. R. M. as a pledge till the said sum of Money be paid, or else security of creditable *Hamburgh* Merchants, who should undertake to pay this sum as their debt within a year and day. To pass over other things, at this time, so long as the Swedish Army abideth here, so great a sum of money is not to be raised on credit by the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, though to redeem the Provinces from this intollerable burthen of War, any content might be promised. Nevertheless, his S. R. M. that he might by no means seem wanting to procure the welfare of his people, hath to his utmost ability so far conceded to the most hard and unjust demand of the *Swedes*, as to offer his own and the credit of the Senators of his Kingdom, to pay 400000 Rix Dollars at a certain definite time; and if payment was not made at the appointed day, certain possessions or Lordships of his S. R. M. which the Kingdom of *Sweden* might enjoy as a pledge. Howbeit the Swedish Commissioners would not acquiesce in such just conditions, onely promised that they would have recourse to their King concerning the same; by this means the departure of the Swedish Army was deferred and put off from time to time, under colour that his S. R. M. would not grant their pretensions, to the great, & as is already said, irreparable loss of his subjects, whence is minister a just and lawful cause of suspition, that the *Swedes* will never go out of these Dominions, but have rather determined with themselves wholly to bereave and deprive his S. R. M. of them by the highest injustice and violence. Seeing therefore all these doings of the *Swedes* do not onely expressly strike against the concluded Peace, but did also much detract from the Lord Protectors authority, as who also promised, that this convention of Peace should be inviolably and most religiously kept, his S. R. M. hath some hope that the Lord Protector, because of his own honour and authority, will take such care of this business, as to move the King of *Swedland* by all effectual Arguments and reasons, not to endeavour so unjustly and earnestly a disturbance of the peace lately established, which was otherwise most profitable for him, and brought great benefit to his party; but by a speedy surrendry of the Fort of *Fredericks* Ode, and drawing of his Army out off these Provinces and Dukedoms, leave his S. R. M. free to enjoy the fruits of the concluded Peace.

Letter

Letter N. N.

A Letter of the King of Denmark, *to* Peter Wiby, *Governour of* Nidrose, *wherein he commandeth the Lordship of* Rumsdahl, *to be delivered to the* Swedes.

Frederick *the* 3d. *by the Grace of God, King of* Denmark, Norwey, Vandals *and* Goths, *&c.*

OUr accustomed Grace and Favour premised. We having heard that the *Swedish* Ministers will not acquiesce in the Arguments by you propounded, that *Rumsdahl* is a peculiar and separate Jurisdiction from *Nidrose*, to prevent occasion of doubts and controversies which may thence possibly arise, do enjoyn you without farther delay to surrender that Jurisdiction, together with the true bounds whereby it is terminated, to the aforesaid Swedish Ministers, that all things may obtain their desired end, in so doing, you yield obedience to our will. We commend you to God.

Written at our Tower of *Copenhagen* the 19. *June*, *Anno* 1658.

Frederick. *Under our Seal.*

An Extract of the Letters of Laurence Creutz, *to his S. R. M. of* Sweden, *wherein some things are declared, whereby the controversie about* Rumsdahl, *may be more fully understood. Dated at* Nidrose, *June the* 5th. *Anno* 1658.

Most Serene and most Potent King, my most Gracious Lord,

SInce my Letters most humbly written to your S. R. M. *May* the 15. from *Nidrose*, in which I signified, that the Town and Palace was then surrendred to me, so soon as I had dispatched that business, I did often and very urgently desire, that all delayes might be laid aside in other things: but because the other two Commissioners of the King of *Denmarke*, *Preben ab Ahn*, Go-

 vernour

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vernour of *Norland*, and *George Bielke*, were not yet come, *Peter Wiby*, alwayes pretended, he could do nothing at all, unless they were present. The said *Preben ab Ahn* being at length come, I went presently with him into *Heligland* (*Wiby* having withdrawn himself from this business) that we might separate that Territory from the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, being surely perswaded I should find some one or other at my return fully impowered and Commissioned, according to the Commission committed to me. But this my hope failed, *George Bielke* not being yet come, and *Wiby* continually controverted about *Rumsdahl*, flatly denying the delivery thereof, and pretending that such was the charge enjoyned him by the King his Master. Therefore it is my most humble hope, that your S. R. M. considering these things, will no way lay the fault of this procrastination upon me, who have imployed my utmost labours, that such like shifting might be avoided, and the whole business compleated according to the tenour of instruction committed to me. Since my return from this journey into the City, it hath been my chiefest care that we might take in hand, the work of regulating the limits between the Jurisdictions of *Rumsdahl*, *Bergen* and *Aggershuse*; But the Danish Commissioners will not intermedle herein, unless bounds be appointed between *Rumsdahl*, and the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, whereby consequently this Jurisdiction will devolve and be left unto them. I have partly in my former Letters to your S. R. M. humbly shewed the reasons which the *Danes* use to deny *Rumsdahl*; but because the Posts may easily happen to be detained, and the Letters intercepted: I have thought good to enumerate them at this time once more: *viz.* That the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath been alwaies hitherto granted to other Danish Noblemen, to whom the affairs of the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose* did nothing appertain; besides that *Rumsdahl* had a peculiar Clerk who took account of all matters of the Church. Furthermore they think it a worthy Argument, that their King hath commanded the same.

On the contrary I presented the ensuing reasons, by which my demands or pretensions in your S. R. M. behalf, are grounded.

1. That the Bayliffe of *Rumsdahl* did alwayes give accompt of his Government, not only to the Governor of *Nidrose*, but also to the Secretary of this same regal mansion, who enjoyeth the same office as a provincial accomptant of *Sweden*. 2dly, That all Law

suits depending at *Rumsdahl*, were determined by the Judicatory of *Nidrose*, and that the Governour of the same, did execute all judgements in *Rumsdahl*, which concerned either life or good name. 3dly. That the same Governour did Collect all the regal revenues, out of which he paid a pension to the Bayliff of *Rumsdahl*, according to the King of *Denmarks* allowance. 4ly, That to him also belonged the care of lifting and training Souldiers, as also the inspection of duties. 5ly. That he also administred the Oath to the Governours and Searchers of the Customes of the same place, introducing & removing them out of office. Besides all these things, your S. R. M. shall be most humbly informed out of Letters Patents of King *Frederick*, concerning contributions adjoyned to these Letters, which I received by a peculiar way and manner of a certain *Norwegian*, where he himself doth point out *Rumsdahl* subject to the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*. But no regard is had of all these things, and the Danish Commissioners do earnestly adhere to their conceived opinion; remitting the business to the decision and sentence of their King; so that nothing at all can be effected by Arguments, or words, matters standing thus at present. I do therefore most humbly expect your S. R. M. most Gracious will and commands, desiring to know what I must do in this business. The *Danes* have sealed up their Arguments in a very prolixe writing, and sent them to me yesterday in the evening; I am now intent to answer to the same likewise in writing, both which your S. R. M. shall shortly hereafter receive from me, &c.

The Arguments of the Danish Commissioners, whereby they would shew, that Rumsdahl *is not subject to the Jurisdiction of* Nidrose.

Illustrious Lord Laurence Creutz, *Commissioner and Provincial Governour of his S. R. M. of* Sweden.

WHereas by force of the 6th. Article of the Instrument of Peace, concluded the 26. of *February* last past at *Roschild* between both Kings, his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* and *Norwey*, did grant the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, with all Cities, Citadels and Forts, dependent thereon, as also all Ecclesiastical and secular Goods,

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Goods, Jurisdictions and Appurtenances rightly thereto belonging, or formerly appertaining by Sea and Land, to be inserted in the Kingdom of *Sweden* for a perpetual possession and propriety: We whose names are subscribed, have been deputed by our aforesaid most gracious King, to surrender this Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, with all its due appurtenances, to Commissioners of his S.R.M. of *Sweden*, to that purpose appointed; having first determined the true and lawful bounds and limits of this Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, to the end the said Pacification may hereby attain its due effect. But this our Commission containeth a condition in it, That we should proceed warily, and in defining the bounds, accurately observe the trust most graciously imposed upon us, so far as concerneth the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*; also of the Monasteries of *Rinse* and *Bache*, lest we concede more then the Instrument of Peace requireth. And whereas we perceive by the illustrious Lord *Laurence Creutz*, Commissioner appointed by his *S. R. M.* of *Sweden*, to receive the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, that he conceiveth the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* dependent on *Nidrose*, and a particle thereof, our trust requireth us diligently to watch over the profits and rights of the King our most gracious Master, as he hath strictly given us charge; and solidly to demonstrate, That *Rumsdahl* is a peculiar and separate Jurisdiction, which never was subjected, neither is at this day subservient to the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*.

I.

For in the first place, The jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, is wholly separated from the jurisdiction of Pretorship of *Nidrose*; that not so much as a village pertaining to *Rumsdahl*, is scituated out of the ancient and never controverted bounds thereof, so far as ever hath come to our knowledge. It is indubitable that the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath been conferred on divers other Noblemen, besides the Governor of *Nidrose*, who have exercised the same Authority and power over the inhabitants & subjects of *Rumsdahl*, as the Governor of *Nidrose* hath used over the subjects of their jurisdiction; so far, that themselves have constituted Magistrates, Parish Clerks, and other such like Officers, in whom it was incumbent to give an account of their Government and Revenues to their own Governour, and in no wise to the Governour of *Nidrose*. This jurisdiction

risdiction was thus enjoyed by *O to Brochenhuus*, *George Wind*, Chancellour *Reventklau*, *Uffon Hoy*, and others. True indeed, sometimes we have known, that the most Serene Kings of *Denmark* of most glorious memory, have granted the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* and *Nidrose* to be held together under a certain pension and revenue; but it was done severally, and by a peculiar kinde of Kingly grant, and not comprehended in those Patents by which he enjoyed the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*: And therefore the jurisdiction and administration of *Rumsdahl* did not belong to the foresaid Governors, as Governours of *Nidrose*, but as Governours of *Rumsdahl*, by peculiar grant and Letters-Patent to that purpose. Thus it is plain enough, that the Lord *Steno Bilde*, the Lord *Tago Tot Andrewson*, and the Lord *Olaus Pasbier*, held the said jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*. Nor is it a new or unusual thing in *Denmark*, for one Nobleman to have two or three distinct and several jurisdictions; as for example, the Admiral of the Kingdom of *Denmark* the Lord *Uffo Gadde*, at one and the same time, held the jurisdiction of *Bradtsberrigh* in *Norway*, and two other besides in *Denmark*; all which were notwithstanding distinct and separate as to one another. In like manner, the Lord *Laurence Grubbe* at the same time the jurisdiction of *Nicop* in *Falstre*, and of *Aholm*, as also the Covent of *Halstedt* in *Laland*, though *Falstre* and *Laland* are nevertheless distinct Provinces. Thus the Lord *Pallas Rosenkrantz* was at the same time possessed of the jurisdiction of *Nicop* in *Falstre*, and of *Alholme* in *Laland*. Now if it had by any casualty unexspectedly hapned, that the jurisdiction of *Nicop* had at that time been granted, together with *Falstre*, to any stranger, who pray would or could conclude, that *Laland*, which comprehendeth the said jurisdictions, *Alholme* and the Covent *Halstedt*, ought to go along with *Falstre*, because the said *Laurence Grubbe* was at the same time in possession of both those jurisdictions? Besides, the jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath formerly been subject to such changes, that the Governours of *Nidrose* have sometimes been in possession of it, and after a few years again have lost it; and yet they have had the command of the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, according as their most Serene Majesties have pleased to favour and gratifie one Minister or other. And these businesses fell out thus, untill that the whole Province of *Rumsdahl*, so much of it as belonged to the Kingdom, was pawned

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ed, part to the Lord *Hannibal Sehested*, and part to *Selius Marselius*; so that his S. R. M. had nothing left, but one village, which was allotted by a particular Pattent for the use of the Prætor or chief Governour, and the Titles which his S.R.M. conferred upon *Frederick Wrne*, and afterwards upon me, *Peter Wiby*, in part, and for a certain Rent; and in regard that the other part was but of very small profit, and scarce can deserve the name of a favour or donative. From all which abovesaid, one may easily judge that the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* always was separate and distinct from the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*.

2.

But in that which his S. R. M. of *Swedens* Commissioners perswade themselves, that *Rumsdahl* is therefore belonging to the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, because the Governour of *Nidrose* hath some time had the care of the Administration of Justice put upon him, in so much that these of *Rumsdahl* have preferred their grievances to the Governours of *Nidrose*; the Governour of *Nidrose* indeed did act in that business by a peculiar Commission given to him, but in no wise as Governour of *Nidrose*, and under that notion, in as much as the Governours of *Rumsdahl* were often preferred to such offices in the Kings Court, as did necessarily require their personal attendance, by reason of which the care of the Jurisdiction was enjoyned on some other. And because there was none right at hand, upon whom this care could be so commodiously imposed, as the president of *Nidrose*, therefore by the Kings commandment it was injoyned him in place of another. The like Order we see observed in divers places of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, it will be sufficient at this time to produce one: The Kings Governor of the Castle *Anderskow* in *Sealand*, administreth Justice in the Jurisdiction of *Sebygaard*, though *Sebygaard* be another distinct Jurisdiction from *Anderskow*.

3.

That the Governour of *Nidrose*, collecteth the regal revenues, in the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, doth in no sort demonstrate, that *Rumsdahl* dependeth of *Nidrose*. For in like manner the Kings Governour in *Helsingborg* imposeth, collecteth and receiveth the tributes of the subjects of the Jurisdiction of *Herridtswads Covent*,

vent, and the Kings Governour of *Odensea* in *Fuhnen*, doth likewise impose, collect, and cause to be paid to him the tributes of the subjects of *Dalum Covent*, though that Monastery of *Herridtswad*, is a peculiar Province from *Helsingborg*, granted to many Senators of the Kingdom of *Denmarke*; in like manner the Monastery of *Dalahath* continued distinct and separate from *Odensea*. So that what hath been thus constituted and ordained by the Kings of *Denmarke*, for certain causes and considerations, cannot be now rightly turned and expounded to the prejudice and damage of our most Gracious King.

4.

Neither doth it make any thing to the matter in question, that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *Rumsdahl* is subordinate to the Bishop of *Nidrose*. For all the Provinces of *Norland* are also subject to the Bishoprick or Dioces of *Nidrose*, which are nevertheless to continue under the Dominion of our most Gracious King: So the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of all the Province of *Bahuse*, was subordinate to the Bishop of *Christiani*, nevertheless *Bahuse* hath always been a certain distinct and principal Province from *Aggershuse*.

5.

And this same is it which gives an answer to that Objection, when it is said, that in the Controversies requiring appeal, the appeal hath been always preferred from the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, to the Tribunal of *Nidrose*, whereas a Tribunal or Judicatory neither joyneth nor seperateth Jurisdictions. This is manifest out of the Jurisdiction of *Aggershuse*, in which there are two Judges, yet the Juri diction is the same. Likewise two, sometimes three Jurisdictions are subject to one Tribunal, which do not therefore constitute one Jurisdiction. For example, *Norland* and *Finmarch* are diverse, and separate Jurisdictions, yet have but one Judge: for it would occasion expences to maintain a peculiar Judge in every Jurisdiction.

6.

Neither is that any Argument against us, that it was freely permitted the Citizens of *Nidrose*, to exercise Merchandize and Traffique in the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* and that some of the said

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Citizens had Houſes and Families there. For there will ſtill be a freedom of Commerce and Merchandizing hereafter, between the ſubjects of both Kings, according to the tenour of the concluded Peace, and the Agreements betweent thoſe Northern Kingdoms. Neither was it otherwiſe granted to the Citizens of *Nidroſe*, to dwell in *Rumsdalh*, then by connivency, it being repugnant to the priviledges of the City of *Nidroſe*, and many Orders of the Kings made in publick Conventions of this Kingdom of *Norwey*: whereby the ſaid Citizens were ſeverely commanded, to transferre their Families to *Nidroſe* again, and to live and inhabite there according to the priviledges of the City. In like manner many Citizens of *Nidroſe* dwell in *Norland*, and pay their Tributes to the Governour of *Nidroſe*, yet can it by no means be thence inferred, that *Norland* is ſubordinate to *Nidroſe*. The Citizens of the *Hanſe* Towns poſſeſs their Mart Towns and Houſes of Merchandize, at *Berg* in *Norwey*, and have freedom of Trade in *Norwey*; yet can it not be thereforeſaid, that *Berg* is ſubject to the Hanſe Towns, much leſs that *Norland* is ſubordinate to *Berg*, or *Berg* to *Norland*.

7.

Beſides all theſe things, *Rumsdahl* had its certain ſetled limits and ſeparate bounds time out of minde, as well where it butteth upon *Aggerſhuſe*, as upon *Normer Sundmær*, and other circumjacent Jurisdictions: which ſaid bounds are denoted and ſignified by Marſhes, great Rocks boundary Stones ſet up to that purpoſe, Mountain tops, Rillets, Brooks, Ditches, Lakes, and other memorable bounds, by all which it doth clearly appear, that *Rumsdahl* hath ever been a ſeparate, and pecular Province from the Neighbour Jurisdictions and Provinces. On the contrary in moſt Jurisdictions ſubſervient to the province of *Nidroſe*, there is not ſo much as one ſingular and memorable bound found, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from one another, except onely ſome Trees, ſmall Stones, and ſuch like things, by which the Land and propriety of each Husbandman, is wont to be ſeparated from his Neighbours farm: Yea all the ſaid Governments are not ſo throughly diſtinguiſhed with certain limits, but that the greateſt part of them are intermingled among one another. For ſome of the Inhabitants keep their Market in one Province, but frequent the Church, and

and attend divine ſervice in another. Some pay Taxes to one Governour, and Rent ſervice to another. Alſo the bounds of ſome Prætorſhips are limited in the middle of Fields and Meadows, ſo that the owners thereof pay their Tythes to one Governour, their Rent ſervice to another. Whence it is moſt clearly apparent, that the ſaid Prætorſhips are ſubject to ſome other Jurisdiction. But the condition of *Rumsdahl* in this caſe is wholly different and diverſe, becauſe it is ſeparated from the reſt by ſuch like bounds, as according to the ſtyle and cuſtome of *Norwey*, divide one Province or Jurisdiction from another.

8.

In the Reign of *Olaus* Son of *Hacquin*, there was a ſmall City ſcituate in *Rumsdahl*, named *Wedoel*, whether the Inhabitants of *Rumsdahl* were injoyned to carry their Wares to ſell to the Citizens of the ſame place; and of whom on the other ſide they were bound to buy neceſſary things for themſelves; whence it is manifeſt that *Rumsdahl* hath been a peculiar Province time out of mind, which neither anciently nor now is ſubordinate to the Jurisdiction of *Nidroſe*.

We therefore Commiſſioners of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* and *Norwey* underwritten, have thought fit to exhibite this information in writing, concerning the province of *Rumsdahl*, to the Illuſtrious Lord Baron, *Laurence Creutz*, his S. R. M. of *Swednes* deputed Commiſſioner, before we take in hand the work of conſtituting bounds between the Jurisdictions of *Aggerſhuſe* and *Nidroſe*, according as our King hath commanded us, that we may agree what things rightly and juſtly appertain to the Province of *Nidroſe*, and what not. For before we are agreed concerning theſe, it appeareth difficult to ſet limits to the other. But rather the whole buſineſs ſhall be referred to the ſentences and decrees of our moſt Gracious Kings. Given at *Nidroſe*, *June* the 4. 1658.

Preben de Ahnen. *Peter Wibe.*

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The Answer of the Swedish Commissioner the Lord Baron Creutz, to the alledged Arguments of the Danes.

WHereas the War kindled between these Northern Kingdoms, certain years past, are now extinguished and appeased by Gods Divine favour; and instead thereof, sincere friendship and perpetual peace hath been restored and established; and his S.R.M. and Kingdom of *Denmark* by vertue of the Covenants and concluded peace, have promised to his S.R.M. my most gracious Lord, the Kings his successors and Kingdom of *Sweden*, that among other Provinces and Jurisdictions, the Province of *Nidrose* should be delivered and surrendred, with all appurtenances belonging to the said Province, Cities, Castles, Forts, Islands, Rocks, Superiorities and Royalties, Ecclesiastical and Secular Jurisdictions, Tributes, Revenues, Assessments, Profits and Rights by Sea and Land, as the Kings of *Denmark* have enjoyed the same, to be possessed hereafter by his S.R.M. my most gracious Lord, his Successors and Kingdom of *Sweden*, for a perpetual and not to be controverted propriety and possession; it hath pleased his said S.R.M. to impower me by a solemn Commission, to take possession of all these things. To which end, by his S.R.M. pleasure, I came hither to *Nidrose* some time since, with that minde and intention, that all things whatsoever lawfull, and which ought to be done, according to the tenour of the Peace, might be surrendred and delivered into my hands speedily, and at the time appointed; and with that purpose, that what might tend to the profit and benefit of his S.R.M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, might be done according to the instruction most graciously given me. But contrary to all expectation, I finde, that my demands and desires are not so promoted and satisfied, as his S.R.M. most graciously desired, firmly perswaded himself, and I heartily wished; but rather, that they are procrastinated and deferred from day to day; partly obstructed and retarded with divers objected impediments, that they cannot to this day arrive at any conclusion: All which things are directly contrary to the tenth Article of the concluded Peace.

But contrary to opinion and hope, I perceive that the Commissioners

missioners of his S.R.M. of *Denmark* will not condescend to deliver up *Rumsdahl*, though according to the tenour of the Instrument of Peace, it is a Jurisdiction appertaining and subject to the jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, but call the same in question, and endeavour to separate it from *Nidrose*. Although the Instructions delivered to me contain in expres words, that I ought joyntly to take the possession of *Rumsdahl*, so that there was no necessity of subjecting my self to any controversies or disputations, yet to satisfie the Lords Commissioners (saving to my self my Plenipotentiary Commission and Kings instruction to abide in full force, chiefly because I would not have this same wrested or expounded to any prejudice) as briefly as could be possible; and without further delay, I collected and prefented arguments and reasons, which prove and demonstrate, that *Rumsdahl* by no means ought to be separated from its principal Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, though it were granted, that the mutual agreements of Kingdoms, and commands of Kings, should not have so much force, strength or weight, as reasons or customs. Moreover, I would entreat the Lords Commissioners, their Plenipotentiary Commission being so large, that it was left to whatever they agreed, according to right and equity might be confirmed and ratified by his S.R.M. of *Denmark*, that they would not think it burthensome so to compose this business, that no scruples might thence arise in times to come, but rather mutual correspondency and friendly concord, might be conserved and flourish, to the encrease of publique good; otherwise what difference or errour soever might thence arise, would be imputed to them. The Arguments are these which follow:

I.

Nature it self had separated *Rumsdahl* from the Southern Jurisdictions, as also *Aggershuse* and *Bergen*, by those craggy mountains or rocks commonly called *Fiell*: Whence it hapned, that all *Norway* hath been divided into two parts, the one of which was seituate on the Southside, the other on the North side of the mountains *Fiell*; but *Rumsdahl* was accounted in the Northern part. Afterwards these two parts were divided into certain principal or capital Jurisdictions, which always had other Jurisdictions depending on them: For example, *Aggershuse* is esteemed a principal

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cipal Jurisdiction, yet comprehendeth others under it, as the Covent of *Wern*, the Jurisdiction of *Ondeen*, the Covents of *Mariis* and *Nunne*, and the Jurisdictions of *Ide* and *Merker*. So the Jurisdiction of *Bergen* hath subject thereto the Monastery of *Halfxod*, the Jurisdiction of *Hardanger*, also the Monasteries of *Munckel*, *Lyse*, *Bona omnium Sanctorum*, and *Gied k Bona*. The Jurisdiction of *Bahuse* comprehendeth the Jurisdiction of the Covent *Draxmar*, *&c.* And in the same sort, *Nidrose* is a principal Jurisdiction, which containeth under it *Rumsdahl*, the Monastery of *Ryns*, and the Jurisdictions of *Tutteroens* and *Baekegards*, all which are subject to the direction of the principal Governour.

2.

The Writers of the affairs of *Norway* do unanimously testifie the same, with whom an indifferent impartial Judge doth agree and fully consent, though truth it self and conscience might induce any man thereto. If a decision were to be made by select persons, very many men eminent in knowledge of things, and of singular prudence, yea ancient men, who have undergone and passed through divers offices, would be found, who will confirm by oath, That *Rumsdahl* rightly and actually did appertain, and now doth belong to the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, in the same manner as *Covent*, *Ryns*, *Tutteroen*, and *Baekeguard*. All the sworn Notaries confirm the same, and exhibite Testimonies confirmed with Subscriptions and Seals, which they will confirm by oath, when they shall be required thereunto.

3.

Though it cannot be denyed, that contentions and controversies have oftentimes formerly risen between the Jurisdictions of *Nidrose* and *Bergen*, both about the Secular and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*; nevertheless *Nidrose* always prevailed. Further, the said City of *Nidrose* hath free priviledge to exercise their affairs in *Rumsdahl*, by vertue of a Decree and sentence of the King, as may be seen in the Letters of his S. R. M *Christian* 4. *An.* 1592. also in *Anno* 1602. and in the Acts which hapned *Anno* 1627. The Sentence or Decree of the Assembly gathered together some years since for the same cause, approves the same. So that

that no man hitherto hath been able to separate *Rumsdahl* from the Jurisdiction and City of *Nidrose*. And if it be granted that *Rumsdahl* was somtime possessed by certain particular persons: the same hath also hapned to many Jurisdictions, which have not been therefore ever divided from the principal Jurisdiction; no otherwise then *Covent*, *Ryns*, and *Backeguard*, which have been very oftentimes conferred on others, besides the Governours of *Nidrose* for a time, yet were not for that cause separated from their principal Jurisdiction: for such a prerogative is not to be denyed to a King or Prince, but that he may according to his pleasure, and his servants deserts, confer upon one a Province, upon another a Jurisdiction, upon another a Parish, Village, and the like, which nevertheless do not lose their ancient state and condition, but only somtime change their Title.

4.

The Secular Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl* hath been, and still is under the authority of the Tribunal or Judicatory of *Nidrose*, and the administration of it under the authority of the Governour of the Dioces; other inspection was never committed to any, though at that time there was a concession of *Rumsdahl* to another, which thing the Protocol of the Judicatory or Tribunal doth sufficiently demonstrate. The Governour of the same Dioces hath pronounced all judgements in criminal causes, which concerned either life or good name of men, *&c.* and did either mitigate, or put them in execution, not as a peculiar Commissioner, for so he had exercised only Fact, not right, which is wholly against custom, or hapneth very seldom, and will not easily confirm or transfer to use a prejudice of so great moment and consequence. If this matter did proceed otherwise then thus, a contrary example might be assumed from *Heligland* in *Norland*, where administration of Justice dependeth upon the proper Governour thereof, though he dwels in *Denmark*, and is by no means committed to the Governour of *Norland*, or a Deputy in *Heligland*, except in causes of great moment, and which draw inconveniences after them, as the Deputy himself doth confess.

Whence

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5.

Hence it hath risen, that the Inhabitants have always given the Tribute accustomed to be paid to the Provincial Judge, to the Judge of *Nidrose*, because he undertook such causes as were in difference, and decided them; for which he was called in the Native Language *Soren Skriver* by the Lord Deputy of the Jurisdiction of *Rumsdahl*, and the rest of the Bench. But if *Rumsdahl* had not been a Jurisdiction pertaining to *Nidrose*, surely the Tribunals of *Bergen* and *Gulletings* might have claimed the same right, or the Governour of *Nidrose* must of necessity have appointed some peculiar Judge, if the administration of Justice had not been incumbent on him. Further, it is commonly known, that all *Norway* is divided into twelve, or according to the first chapter of the book of the Laws of *Norway*, called *Tin fare Balch*, into fifteen Tribunals, but *Rumsdahl* was never separated from the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose* neither by vertue of Commission, or any other way.

6.

The Governour of the Dioceis of *Nidrose* did give & distribute Commissions, or Plenipotentiary Commissions to the Magistrates and Secretaries both in *Rumsdahl*, and in other Jurisdictions, not so much as nominating or distinguishing another peculiar Jurisdiction, as appeareth out of the Letters of *Frederick Urne*, and *Peter VVibe*, which are written in this form.

I *Frederick Urne* in *Brandwyk* of his S. R. M. Governour in *Nidrose*, make known, That I have constituted, as also by vertue hereof do constitute N.N. Deputy in *Rumsdahl*, &c. Which form was used to all the other Deputies. But he did not this as peculiar Governour of *Rumsdahl*, but as Governour of *Nidrose*; or else *Rumsdahl* should not be omitted; because this Commission obtaineth not its full force, if *Rumsdahl* should be a separate Jurisdiction; because every one knew sufficiently, that *Rumsdahl* was comprehended under the principal Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, it was in vain to name it particularly, especially when the Governour in general terms declareth himself his S. R. M. Governour of the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose*, and implyeth *Rumsdahl* as a subordinate Jurisdiction, as the aforesaid form of the Commission doth fully declare. From the same Original it ariseth, That all these Deputies are

are bound duly every S. *James*'s day yearly, to give accompt of all Profits and Revenues to the Receiver of the Kings Pallace at *Nidrose*. And though we grant that some Governours, besides those of *Nidrose*, have granted out Commissions, nevertheless such extraordinary examples cannot constitute a certain Rule. And to speak to the purpose, we do not so much enquire, what anciently might happen, seeing no rule is so general but suffereth some exception; But *Nidrose* with all its subordinate Jurisdiction, as they were at the time of the concluded Peace, ought to be delivered up to his S. R. M and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, according to the tenour of the pacification, in which number *Rumsdahl* is also found.

7.

The President of *Nidrose* himselfe received the Contributions imposed by the King, and committed the exaction of them to subordinate officers, who afterward accompted for them to the Receiver of the Kings house in the City of *Nidrose*: the care of raising Souldiers was committed to the same Governour, both in *Rumsdahl* and other Jurisdictions without any difference, which gave occasion that the Souldiers of *Rumsdahl* were numbred among the Souldiers of *Nidrose*, the Rolls and Registers whereof, have been lately delivered unto me. Likewise we may not omit that the School of *Nidrose*, hath received one half part of Ecclesiastical Tithes in *Rumsdahl* to this present time.

8.

It is without doubt and contradiction, that the ordering of Tributes was in the power of the Governour of *Nidrose*, because he had authority to constitute Collectors and Searchers, and is accustomed to administer an oath to them, and commandeth him to whom the Keys are committed, to open the chest wherein the Collected tribute money is kept, and may take away money, &c. not as a peculiar Governour for no man else was impowred therein, as may be demonstrated through all preceding time.

9.

Althoug the alledged reasons, are pregnant enough, if any uninterressed person examine them; yet I hear it is excepted and pretended, that *Rumsdahl* hath been, and is a separate Jurisdicti-

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ſion (which may be granted ſo far as is ſaid of the Juriſdictions of the Covents of *Ryns* and *Baekegaards*) and they demonſtrate it by examples and ſimilitudes of far remote Juriſdictions, which do truly and effectually prove nothing at all, much leſs that they can divide *Rumsdahl* from *Nidroſe*, though no authentical records or Inſtruments made to that purpoſe, &c are produced, but onely certain conſtitutions of ſome Kings of *Denmarke*, by which this Juriſdiction hath been rented at a certain Revenue. They wander far from the mark; for though the Lords Commiſſioners of his S. R. M. of *Denmark* pretend, 1. That they are charged in ſurrendering and delivering *Nidroſe*, to have a ſpecial care of *Rumsdahl*, and the Covents of *Ryns* and *Back*. As peculiar Juriſdictions; yet the ſixth Article of the late concluded Peace doth manifeſtly affirm, that the City and Juriſdiction of *Nidroſe*, with all Cities Towns, and Forts ſubordinate thereto, as alſo ſecular and Eccleſiaſtical Goods, Juriſdictions and appurtenances, which do now rightly belong thereto, or anciently have pertained thereto, &c. is to be inſerted and incorporated into the Kingdom of *Sweden*, I deſire to know, if the aboveſaid things be cut off and accepted, what ſhould be underſtood, by ſubordinate Juriſdictions and appurtenances? 2. Why, I pray, doth the King of *Denmarke* himſelfe in divers Patents and Letters, ſometimes written to the ſubjects and inhabitants of *Nidroſe*, uſe theſe formes: We King *Chriſtian*, King *Frederick*, to our beloved faithful Subjects, Husbandmen, and all other people inhabiting and living in all *Nidroſe*, and the Juriſdictions ſubordinate thereto, ſend Greeting, unleſs *Rumsdahl*, and the Monaſteries of *Ryns* and *Back* (which the Lords Commiſſioners call in Queſtion) be thoſe which are nominated Juriſdictions ſubordinate to *Nidroſe*? What I pray do the moſt Serene Kings mean by words ſo clear and ſo often repeated? But if ſome Prætorſhips of *Nidroſe* were onely delivered, and the reſt excluded, pray, to what end ſhould both the Kings, and all thoſe that have ſubſcribed the Agreements, as alſo the Senators of the Kingdom of *Denmarke* add theſe words; with the Juriſdictions ſubject to it. Alſo, that now belongs, or formerly hath belonged to it: Alſo, appurtenances: unleſs to avoid all ſuch explications, limitation, and whatever elſe might cauſe breaches, miſtakes, or diſagreement. Thereupon as well in the 5th, as in the 6th Article of the Inſtrument of Peace, they are ſo clearly expreſſed

preſſed, that no one could ſuſpect that there would be any would dare to queſtion ſuch things; otherwiſe it had been very eaſily to have had all the things that were to be granted, ſpecifically named and numbred. 3. Why, I pray, did not the Governour, the Lord *Frederick Urne*, and the Lord *Peter Wibe*, in the Titles which they uſe in their Plenipotentiary Commiſſion, & the Juriſdiction of *Rumſdahl* and the Covents of *Ryns* & *Back*, but that they knew that they were comprehended under the Juriſdiction of *Nidroſe*, in that they would be called only Governors of *Nidroſe*. 4. And though *Rumſdahl* was granted to divers Noblemen of *Denmarke*, yet they cannot by good conſequence thence argue, that it was a principal and diſtinct Juriſdiction from *Nidroſe*, eſpecially ſeeing it is without diſpute, that the Lord *Frederick Urne*, as Chief of the Dioceſs, did not only receive all the Contributions that his S. R. M. enjoyned, but alſo many other Moneys which are demanded for mulcts on certain crimes, the revenue, yearly profits, and other things beſides adherent to them. He alſo alone in the name of his S. R. M. conſtituted and ordained Miniſters and publique perſons in *Rumsdahl*, whereas he at that time was in poſſeſſion of *Rumsdahl* as a courteſie and favour from the King, had not the leaſt right or power there, but the Governour of *Nidroſe* himſelf, did every year pay him the yearly penſion that was granted him according to the Kings command. 5. But if this were a way to ſeparate *Rumſdahl* from *Nidroſe*, by the like reaſon the Juriſdiction of the Covent of *Draxmar* might be divided from *Bahuſe*, and the ſurrendry of it rendered diſputable, in regard it is not ſpecifically and expreſly named in the Agreements; and yet we have no preſident of this.

10.

I find farther, That the Lords Commiſſioners produced this too as an Argument of the ſeparation of the Provinces, *viz.* that the Land belonging to *Rumſdahl* is entire within it ſelfe, and no wayes mingled or mixed with the grounds of ſtrangers, or ſuch as belong to another Juriſdiction: yet I underſtand the caſe is quite otherwiſe, and the Lords Commiſſioners themſelves, would they be pleaſed to ſearch into it, will find, that there were grounds and Lands belonging to other Juriſdictions, alwayes ſeated in *Rumſdahl*, as in the field of the Covents of *Ryns* and *Backa*. For there are found to be grounds belonging to *Giedske*, as alſo the Monaſteries,

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ſteries *Ryns* and *Baeka*. There are alſo found to be many goods of Noblemen, *viz.* of the *Urns*, *Roſakrantzes*, *Bilds*, *Bielks*, *&c.* all and each of which, at this day are, and for a long time have bin, as much as concerns their Knights-ſervice, or *Roſſaienſte*, and Fines in the mother Churches, and their Chappels of Eaſe, as alſo the Fee-farm Revenue, Tythes, *&c* are ſubject to the Juriſdiction of *Nidroſe*, or at leaſt ought to be ſo: Beſides, there are divers Lands in *Rumſdahl*, the occupiers of which frequent the Churches in theſe places, and are under the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of *Rumſdahl* & pay a yearly Revenue to the Governour there: but they pay their contributions and Fee-farms to the Pretor or chief Magiſtrate in *Nordmar*. One may likewiſe find ſome that frequent the Churches in the Pretorſhip of *Sundmoer*, and the Juriſdiction of *Berg*, and pay Tithes to the Paſtors of ſouls in thoſe places; and yet as to what concerns their taxes and aſſeſments, are under the power of *Rumſdahl*: In other places that which they ſtand upon here, can ſcarcely bear or deſerve the name either of an argument or reaſon, muchleſs have ſo much reaſon and force in it, in regard that if buſineſſes ſhould go this way, many Pretorſhips might be called Juriſdictions, which notwithſtanding are not properly ſo; and on the other ſide thoſe which unjuſtly go by the name of Juriſdictions, would thereupon for the moſt part loſe their right names: For thus the Monaſteries of *Ryns* and *Baeka* would looſe the name of Juriſdictions, becauſe their land lies ſtragling in diverſe places, and is ſo diſperſed about, that very little part of it lies together. On the other ſide, many Pretorſhips would get the title of Juriſdictions, which might afterwards under that quality, upon the Kings pleaſure and Patent uſual in thoſe caſes, be given and beſtowed upon others, by reaſon their lands and goods lay together.

11.

The deſcription of the bounds of *Rumſdahl* doth alſo obtain ſuch credit and efficacy, that it is eſteemed a ſufficient claim, to eſtabliſh the dignity of a peculiar Government in that place: but if ſo much virtue ſhould be attributed to limits, there would be found very many Pretorſhips, which both nature it ſelf, and very ancient preſcription, as alſo controverſies formerly raiſed about bounds, but decided and appeaſed by Governours, Provincial Judges, Regiſters, and Tribunal Aſſeſſors, by ſetting up boundary ſtones, and making

making publike Records, have very accurately diſtinguiſhed and bounded. We know alſo that the Husbandmen in *Heligland* and *Nummedahl*, have moſt diligently marked their ancient limits, one or two hundred years and upwards, *viz* in Iſlands, Mountains, and Rocks, &c. which cannot nevertheleſs aſſert the title of Juriſdictions in thoſe places. Moreover, I perceive that the bounds of *Rumſdahl* are not ſo preciſely diſtinguiſhed, as is boaſted, which thing time will ſufficiently declare hereafter.

12.

If it ſhould be granted, that *Rumſdahl* was anciently a peculiar and ſeparate Juriſdiction (which can never be demonſtrated by ſufficient reaſons and arguments, otherwiſe then in that ſenſe wherein that word is ſpoken of the Monaſteries of *Ryns* and *Baeka*) what occaſion of boaſting and joy would there be now, when not ſo much as the Revenue accuſtomed to be paid by the people of *Rumſdahl*, doth belong to his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, but anciently all contributions, aſſeſments, rayſing of ſouldiers, and the like were committed and ſubjected to the principal juriſdiction of *Nidroſe*, with the title of principal juriſdiction for his S.R.M. of *Denm.* as the L. Commiſſioners themſelvs confeſs, ſome years ſince granted a great part of the land of *Rumſdahl*, appertaining to the Kingdom, to the brethren ſir-nam'd *Marſelis*, afterward to the L. *Reinhold de Hofwen*, and lately the year laſt paſt, thoſe which were left, to the Lord *Peter VViby*; which ſaid men afterward, and at this very time, depended herein on the Governour of *Nidroſe*, and exhibited to the Receiver of the Kings Palace at *Nidroſe* accompts of Fee-farm Rents, Tythes, Amercements, and other contingencies, ſo far as Noblemen are obliged by the Laws. Whence it followeth, according to the tenour of the peace, that by right, not only thoſe things are to be ſurrendred to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, which anciently have been ſubordinate to the Government of *Nidroſe*, but alſo the things which rightly pertain to the ſame now. And whereas the Lords Commiſſioners confeſs, that all *Rumſdahl*, ſo far as the Kings right extendeth, was farmed ſome time paſt by the Lord *Hannibal Sehefted*, and *Seli Marſelis*, ſo that the King reſerved nothing to himſelf, except one Village, the remaining Revenues being granted to the Right Honourable *Frederick Urne*, and *Peter VViby*, becauſe they were not able to uphold the dignity

of

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of so great a Donative; the consequence surely is, that *Rumsdahl* hath not lately (if not also anciently, which yet is sufficiently proved) been a separate Jurisdiction, but in other things subject to *Nidrose*.

13.

Besides all these things, this division of Jurisdictions ought to be demonstrated by proofs and writings; *viz.* when, and by what Commissioners, whether by way of right, or any other lawful means, this separation hath been made; all which things the Laws and Recesses of the Kingdom plentifully inform us. If these requisites are used in separating Lands and juridical Precincts, much more ought the same to be used in dividing Jurisdictions, which are of great concernment. It ought also to be proved, how many men were present; or they ought by right to be summoned to give their opinion herein, if a business of such concernment hath been rightly discussed, especially seeing much more demonstration is used sometimes in meaner affairs, then in this.

14.

But if these fundamental reasons and binding arguments, beyond expectation, be called in question; yet I perswade my self, these ensuing are indued with so much force and efficacy, that all and every person may acquiesce therein; if, as is fit, so much authority be allowed the King now reigning, and the Kings his Predecessors, together with the whole Senate of the Kingdom, that any Decree confirmed by their subscriptions, may obtain credit and efficacy. For not to alledge things which have hapned in ancient time, but onely present things done in the time of this present King; he himself in his Letters-Patents about taxes to be paid, dated in the years, 1654, 1655, 1656. originals and copies of which are at hand, strengthened with the credit of very good men, and the whole Senate of the Kingdom of *Denmark* with him, shew that *Rumsdahl* is a Jurisdiction subservient to *Nidrose*, and do yearly tax and assess the Lands of *Rumsdahl*, no otherwise then other Jurisdictions and Lands subordinate to them: Yea, they do not so much as once except and separre *Rumsdahl*, so far are they from constituting it a peculiar Jurisdiction: Neither do the Kings Letters-Patent, written according to the customary form, to the Governour

vernour of *Nidrose*, about payment of taxes, make any mention hereof. The Letters-Pattents run thus:

We Friderick 3 *by the grace of God, &c. To all our beloved faithful subjects, yeomen, and all people of whatsoever state or degree, dwelling and inhabiting in the whole Jurisdiction of* Nidrose, *and the subjacent Jurisdictions, send greeting in the Lord: Know ye, &c. so that we impose a tax this year in the Province of* Nidrose, *and the subjacent Governments; that is to say, &c. And in* Rumsdahl, *the Pretorships of* Fossen, Inderoen, Stoecdahl, *and* Strinde, *for every acre and an half, &c. Also in the Pretorships of* Nordmoer, *were* Rumsdahl, Guldahl, *and* Oerkedahl, *for every acre or span they shall pay, &c. Item, let the tax be paid at two payments to* Frederick Urne, *or* Peter Wibe, *our faithful Ministers and Governors of our Pallace and Provinces of* Nidrose, &c.

The same is also manifested in Letters of his S. R. M. written to the Governour, where *Rumsdahl* is expressly named a Jurisdiction subject to *Nidrose*. To conclude, we may fully and firmly collect out of all these things, that it never entred into his S. R. M. of *Denmarks* minde, to separate *Rumsdahl* from its principal Jurisdiction; but rather, that the same of due right, and by force of the peace lately coucluded between these Northern Kingdoms, ought to be surrendred to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*. But if the delivery, contrary to hope, be suspended and procrastinated, I do most solemnly protest against it, and lay the burthen of the enormities which may thence arise, upon him who ministreth occasion of it, with all those things which ~~are~~ committed contrary to the tenour of the Peace: Nevertheless, I sustain my self with firm hope, that his S. R. M: Commissioners will speedily grant me the surrender of *Rumsdahl*, and also set out the bounds, and bring this business to a happy issue. Dated at *Nidrose*, *June* 5. *Anno*, 1658.

Laurence Crentz.

Letter

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Letter O. O.

The XI. Article of the additional Receſs concerning the appurtenances of Nidroſe.

THat all cauſe and occaſion of errours and controverſies, which either now or in time to come may ariſe about things pertaining to the Juriſdiction of *Nidroſe*, which is to be yielded up and ſurrendred to his S. R M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, by force of the Treaty of *Roſchild*, unleſs they be expreſſed and deſcribed in plain and perſpicuous words, may be cut off and prevented, is thus agreed concerning the ſame, that under the ſaid Jurisdiction of *Nidroſe*, by right ought to be underſtood and reckoned, the Juriſdictions of *Indroen*, *Strinde*, *Guldahl*, *Stoordahl*, *Oerkedahl*, *Skougen*, *Werdahl*, *Sparbode*, *Foſſen*, *Norremar*, and *Nummedahl*, both by Sea and Land; as alſo the petty Juriſdictions of *Rumſdahl*, and Monaſteries of *Ryns* and *Baek*, or *Tutteraens Land*, together with all other things, whether they be on Sea or Land, and conſiſt in priviledge of fiſhing Iſlands or Rocks, great or ſmall, whatſoever is now ſubject to the Biſhoprick of *Nidroſe*, and appertaineth thereto, or in times paſt ſince the time of *Chriſtian* the 3d of glorious memory, hath been ſubject thereto, and doth not expreſly belong or appertain to the *Norlands* ſo called in particular, or the Province of *Wardhuſen*.

Letter

Letter P. P.

A ſhort accompt by way of Demonſtration, of ſome few Paſſages which the Daniſh Commiſſioners of the Cuſtomes preſumed to impoſe upon Merchants in the Sound, contrary to the Articles of the Treaty at Roſchild. *There being many examples of this kind, not here ſpecified.*

THere were delayed beyond Juſtice, *Cornelius Johnſon* Teſſler on the ſecond of *May*, ſayling from *Holland* towards *Stockholm*, his Ship laden with ſeveral Commodities. the ſaid *Cornelius* had much ado to clear himſelf out of the Cuſtomers hands, in regard they pretended he had not any legal diſcharges, and that they had not received any command to permit Swediſh Veſſels to paſs upon their bare letters of fraight.

Martin Crant on the 2d. of *June*, ſayling from *Holland* to *Stetin*, in his Ship laden with Wine and other Merchandizes. Him they detained ſome hours, pretending that Ships and Goods belonging to *Pomerania*, eſpecially Wines, ought not to enjoy the Priviledges of *Sweden*; and this they did, notwithſtanding he produced Paſſe-ports from the Senate of *Stetin*. At laſt he got off with much ado, but more upon the account of a certain writing which the Governour of the Cuſtomhouſe extorted from him, then upon the ſcore of thoſe Paſſe-ports which he had brought with him.

The Subſcribed Maſters of Ships were forced to pay Cuſtome, notwiſtanding they had real Paſſe-ports and Certificates.

Cornelius Johnſon of *Stetin*, was upon the 10th of *May*, forced to pay upon account of *Herman Becker*, Citizen and Inhabitant of *Riga*, the ſum of 102—Crowns, for the Cuſtomes of a Ship laden with Wheat. Moreover they forced him to pay—12. Crowns over and above. for no other cauſe whatever; nay, and notwithſtanding his Paſſe ports, they forced him to ſubſcribe a certain writing to this purpoſe,

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Mr. Godfrie Burggraff *laded my Ship at* Stetin, *of which lading* 83 *Lasts of Wheat are for accompt of* Herman Becker, *Merchant of Riga, the rest of the Goods belong to English and Hamburgers.*

Cornelius Johnson.

Albert Wybes, was constrained on the 10th of *May*, to pay 124. Crowns upon accompt of the said *Herman Becker* for Salt.

John Diedrichson Braver was compelled to pay —116 Crowns for Custome of Wines on the 16th *May*, which Wines were for use of his most Serene Royal Majesty, and of the Count *Wrangle*, High Admiral of *Sweden*, and upon accompt of *Wulfrath*, and *Simon Spangman*, Citizens and Inhabitants of *Stralsund*.

For farther proof whereof, I have thought good here to insert the Testimony of the Master of the said Vessel.

Anno Dom. 1658. *May* the 16th. I came with my Ship hither from *Amsterdam*, and was bound for *Stetin*. My Vessel was laden with Goods belonging to the Merchants of *Stralsund*, viz. with Wines, and other Commodities. There were 25. Hogsheds of Rhenish Wine directed for the use of his Serene Royal Majesty of *Swedens* Court, and thirteen lesser Vessels, together with one Hogshed, for the use of the Count *Wrangle*, these did appear so to be in the Passe port which the Council of State in *Pomerania* sent along with them.

As for the rest of the Wines and Goods, I had the Senate of *Stetins* Certificate, in which it was specified, that those Goods likewise, ought to enjoy their Priviledge. But as to the Wines, they first of all required the usual Customes to be payed; but at last they did acknowledge the Passe-ports of the Senate, as to the Count of *Wrangle's* Wines, especially when they perceived that I had two other Letters, both importing the same thing. But then as to the Wines which were for his Royal Majesties use, and which the Council of State of *Pomerania* had commanded to let pass; there was one *Laurence Madcon* amongst other, a Clerk as I

I conceive, who seemed to doubt of the validity of the said Passe-port, in so much that I was forced to lay down 116 Crowns for the Custome of them.

I could not but complain of this unjust dealing unto the Customers, and represented to them how strange it seemed, that they should slight a Passe-port from the Council of State in *Pomerania*, for Wines destin'd for his Royal Majesty of *Swedens* use, at last with much adoe, the said 116. Crowns were restored, as was but reason, unto all which I have put my Hand. At *Elsenore* the day and year aforesaid.

Jan. Dieterichs Braver.

Upon the 6th of *July*, *Foppon Jedessen* was forced to pay 36. Crowns for the Custome of a parcel of Rhenish Wine, for the accompt of *Barnard Wulfrath* of *Stralsund*.

The undermentioned Sums of Money were restored after several complaints made by the Swedish Embassadors at Copenhagen, *unto the Ministers of* Denmark.

Upon the first of *May*, *Broder Jullis* was compelled to pay Custome for 110 lasts of Spanish Salt, for the accompt of *Michael Ridder* Citizen, and Merchant of *Riga*. Upon the same day *Herening Hereing*, was forced to pay Custome for ten great Buts of Rhenish Wine, being for the accompt of *Gerrard Holms*. The same day, *Michael Ridder* and *Dieteric Santen* both Citizens and Inhabitants of *Riga*, were forced to do the like, the former for the Custome of a parcel of Spices, the latter for twenty great Vessels of Rhenish Wine.

And these Monies were never restored.

Although it was often urged unto the Customers of the *Sound*, that these Practises did greatly impugne the Treaty of *Roschild*, yet we could never get any other answer from them besides this, that they knew the Treaty of *Bromsbroen*, but had never heard of that of *Roschield*, though they will not yield obedience to them, as in the case alledged.

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Letter Q. Q.

A Petition of the Citizens of Norcop *unto the moſt Serene King of Sweden.*

MOſt Serene and moſt Potent King, our gracious Soveraign, we give your Royal Majeſtie moſt humble and devoted thanks, for thoſe Letters you were pleaſed to write unto their Lordſhips your Majeſties Ambaſſadors; eſpecially, for that our affairs do thereupon ſeem to be in another condition, and are now looked upon with more regard, then when they were managed in our own names. We queſtion not but their Lordſhips have ſignified unto your Royal Majeſtie, how far we have proceeded therein. Now becauſe men uſually judge of things according to their circumſtances, and as report goes, which here is generally taken up, we muſt needs conclude, that neither the Daniſh Magiſtrate, nor their Men of War, will ever recede from the Laws of their own Countrey. It was not long ſince, that ſome of us appeared in a publique Court of Juſtice, at their commands, where he who ſeemed to be the Judge, at firſt daſh ſaluted us with a volley of Papers and Parchments, which he threw at our faces; inſomuch that we could not well tell whether he would aſſault us with a many books, which alſo lay before him, or with any other thing which came firſt to his hands. At laſt he told us, we all lyed, and abuſed us with ſuch like contumelious language; and from thence we imagine, that we muſt for the future expect but little civil uſage upon the ſcore of the Daniſh Laws. We do forbear to mention, how that ſome of our adverſaries carry deadly weapons and daggers about them, in regard we cannot yet inform our ſelves, whether they intend them for us now, or after their Lordſhips the Ambaſſadors are gone. It is ſaid, we confeſs, that the Laws of *Denmark* are ſo very ſtrict, that no man can be adjudged or condemned but *ſecundum allegata & Probata:* But for our part, ſo long as we want witneſs, to prove their unjuſt attempts and wickedneſs, ſo long they except againſt us; nor will themſelves become liable to reaſon, in regard that although we could make every thing appear, yet in caſe we do it not according to the preciſe formalities of the Law, then we are never the nearer our journeys end; whereas we for our parts are ſimple men, and ſo far from being

being verſed in the Laws of *Denmark*, that we are ſcarce acquainted with thoſe of our own Countrey. Beſides, the condition whereunto we are at preſent reduced is ſuch, that although at preſent we have a Proctor, yet we cannot tell how far we may truſt him in the management of our affairs, our ſhip being ſeized, and our goods taken from us; yet are we put to great charges, beſides the hazard of our whole eſtates, which during our abſence from our own Countreys, cannot but ſuffer very much; and indeed we much doubt whether ever we ſhall be able to overcome this misfortune.

It is not our intent to be either troubleſome or burthenſome to your Majeſtie, in imploring your Princely aſſiſtance, unleſs neceſſity doth inforce us, and that onely in caſe their Lordſhips the Ambaſſadors cannot obtain by their interpoſal, the reſtitution of our ſhips and goods. For indeed to proſecute our cauſe in the Court of *Denmark*, and according to their formalities and manner of proceedings, not our own, no, nor all our friends and relations eſtates are ſufficient. The chief Owner of the Men of War, doth already begin to ſlink his head out of the collar, and to lay the whole blame upon a certain Captain of a ſhip (ſince dead) or elſe upon certain mean perſons; whereas indeed. for ought we hear, they had not any Commiſſion from the King of *Denmark*, nor are they bound to obey any ſuch of the Pole, unleſs it be by and with the conſent of the King of *Denmark*, to make uſe of any Commiſſion in the *Baltick* Sea. And intruth, unleſs we receive a good ſum of money, or thoſe very goods taken from us; or at leaſt, ſome of thoſe ſhips taken by our men in *Jutland* or *Funen*, it muſt then needs follow, that your Sacred Royal Majeſties Cuſtoms and Rents muſt decay, and we be undone, &c. Nor can we perſwade our ſelves, that the *Danes* have any Laws whereby to adjudge thoſe goods for their own, which they violently take away from Merchants, contrary to Articles of Peace. To your Majeſtie therefore it is, that we are compelled to addreſs our ſelves, moſt humbly beſeeching your Princely Clemency, not to permit the *Danes* to enrich themſelves by ſuch undue means; as, breaking of publique Peace, violating of moſt ſacred Contracts, and ruining of trade and commerce; and all this out of the ſlender and mean eſtates of poor private perſons: We rather hope to receive ſo much aſſiſtance and grace at leaſt from your Majeſtie, as

to

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to be restored to our goods of which we have been despoiled in times of Peace, and without any fault on our behalfs committed, if so be we must be content to sit down by the loss of our expences and charges in solliciting and looking after our redresses. In confidence and assurance whereof, we most humbly pray for, and expect your Majesties gracious help and assistance. Dated at *Copenhagen* the 13 of *June*, 1658.

Oluff Toressen, *Peter Ingemundson*.

Letter *R. R.*

The Private Additional Article for restoring the Vessel of Norcop.

IT is likewise mutually covenanted and agreed, That all Vessels and Merchandizes belonging to the Subjects of *Sweden*, and taken by the *Danes*, before the Proclamation of the late War, shall forthwith be restored to the right owners of them, or at least the value of them in money; more especially the ship of *Norcop*, *Peter Ingemundson* Master, which was carried into a Danish Port, by a Danish Man of War, though it were pretended he did it by a Commission from the King of *Poland*, according as is specified in the Decree of the King of *Denmark*, amongst other things therein contained.

Letter *S. S.*

The Proposal of the Swedish Ambassadors, unto the Commissioners of Denmark, *touching the restitution of those goods taken away by* Carloff *in* Guine. *Dated at* Copenhagen *the 6 of* July, 1658.

AND furthermore it is mutually agreed for the more certainty and security of either part, that according to the intent and meaning of the 10th Article of the Treaty of *Roskild*, his Royal Majesty, and the Kingdome of *Denmarke* shall be bound and obliged unto his Royal Majesty, and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, as likewise to the free and priviledged African Company in *Sweden*, for the restoring whatever *Henry Carloffe*, or his accomplices, have or did, by virtue of his Majesty of *Denmarks* Commission, seize upon or carry away, either by Land or Sea, in or about the Coast of *Guinie*, from any the Merchants of *Sweden*, before the Treaty of *Tostrup*, although such Goods were not carried either into the Ports of *Denmarke* or *Holstein*; as likewise that his Royal Ma. of *Denmark* shall make restitution and satisfaction for all the damages susteined by his Ma. of *Sweden*, or the African Company, in that expedition, according to this form and manner hereafter specified, that is to say, That his Majesty and the Kingdom of *Denmark* shall forthwith restore unto the said African Company, all those things whatever, which *Carloffe* lately carried away with him out of *Guine*, and hath in the River of *Elbe* near *Gluckstad*, and whatever he hath taken away from the subjects of *Sweden*. But for these other things of which restitution cannot be suddenly made, either the Castle of *Capo-Corss* which was seised on, or other Swedish Forts and Merchants houses on the shoares of *Guine*, or moveables remaining there, as Gold, ships lading or Garrisons, provision, or victuals, Houshold-stuffe, Servants, Moneys which were there due to the Company, Ships, furniture of War, Arms and Guns, or any other thing, by what name soever it be called, which the Swedish Company hath there, and hath hitherto been kept and deteined from them against their will; as also for the damage, that his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and his subjects have sustained by that expedition of *Carloffe*, his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark* do grant for pawn and real security,

with power given to his S R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* to use, enjoy & possess the same so long as until that the moveables taken away, and the losses sustained either by his S. R. M. or his subjects, the African Company of *Sweden*, or their Plenipotentiary, as also the Castle of *Capa-Corss* that was seized upon, and other Forts belonging thereunto, be really and fully satisfied and restored. And that there may be no controverlie for the future about the value of them, either by putting an extraordinary price upon them, or by putting too mean and low a rate on them,

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them, either of which might scatter new seeds of discord, we do therefore thus upon just and good accompt agree between us, that all the moveables taken away and losses sustained, besides the Castle it self, the Forts and Merchants Houses on the Sea-side, with the brass and Iron Guns there shall be valued at the rate of 400000 Rix Dollars, which sum his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, will satisfie and pay to the African Company in *Sweden* in form following, *viz.* That all that which shall forthwith be restored at *Gluckstad*, whether it be the ship it self that was taken away, or her lading, at a fitting and ordinary value, shall be substracted and defaulked from the said sum of 400000 Rix Dollars; likewise whatever of those things that are left, and yet remain in *Guine*, can speedily be restored, may be duly valued at the price it bears in those places, and defaulked from the sum promised. But if all these cannot compleatly make up the promised sum of 400000 Rix Dollars, what ever shall rest due or remain behind, his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, or one Commissioned by him, shall most assuredly pay ready mony in Banck to the Plenipotentiary of the African Company at *Hamburgh*, within a year and a day, computing from the day of the subscription. When therefore this shall be compleated in manner aforesaid, these places which were given in real security to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, for the sum above named, shall without any pretence or delay be returned and restored to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, in no wise worse, but in all things of the same goodness, as at the time they were given in security, all and every of them according to the tenour of the Pattents of reconveyance, which his S. R. M. of *Sweden* shall make to that purpose. But if the said Castle of *Capo-Corss*, and the other Forts, cannot be delivered and restored to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden* within the time limited, or the foresaid sum for the moveables taken away, cannot be fully paid in that case, they shall not have the benefit of redeeming the pledge or places given in security, but they shall by right so accrew to his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Sweden*, as that his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke* may for the future never recover them again. But his S. R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, shall further have free liberty, upon this case, to force at their own charges these Forts out of any ones hands, that keeps possession of

of the same against the good will of his S. R. M. the Kingdom of *Denmarke*, and to grant them again to the African Company of *Sweden*, as the Letters Patent of pledge and security, do more at large comprehend and show the same.

Letter *T. T.*

Secretary Barsen's *first Narrative, containing what he did, when he was sent from* Hamburg *to* Gluckstad, *in order to the arresting* Carloffe.

UPon the command of the Lord *Vincent Moller*, his S. R. M. of *Sweden* his Resident, I went from *Hamburgh*, and the same day came to *Cluckstad*. But because it was late at night, I went the next day, being the 10th of *June*, to the Lord Chancellour *Reinking*, and offering him my Credential Letters to the Council of State, there I spok to this purpose. That it was well enough known, that a subject of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, a Gentleman of *Sweden*, one *Henry Carloff*, formerly one of the Company, and one of the Committee of the *African* Company of *Sweden*, had not onely wickedly seized the Castles and Swedish Forts on the Coasts of *Guine*, but had taken away with him *Cruseftern* the Governour there, prisoner, and many others, and had by violence seized Ships from the foresaid *African* Company, with great store of Gold and other Merchandize of great value, and with them came to *Gluckstad* in the River *Elbe*. But in regard this whole business doth principally concern his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, that the said Lord his Resident, thought it his part and duty, to send me hither, and earnestly to desire, that they would secure and arrest that *Carl ffe* with all his Ships, and the Goods laded in them in the mean while, to the end that those Goods, which were seised and taken from the Company, might according to the tenure of the Agreements, entered into at *Roskild* between these Northern Kings, be the better recovered and restored: And in regard there is a report goes about, that *Carloffe* hath already delivered up those Forts to others, so that the recovery of them may cost many thousands, that it is necessarily requisite that

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Carloffe himſelf ſhould be firſt taken into cuſtody, and detained by arreſt, to the end that he might not to the very great prejudice of his S R. M. of *Sweden* make an eſcape, and privily carry with him the Ships and Merchandize. Beſides, that I ſhould earneſtly deſire and inſiſt upon the releaſing of Priſoners, and reſtoring of ſuch as were taken away, eſpecially in regard there was danger in delay, and *Carloffe* might very eaſily ſlink away with the Ships and Goods. To theſe the Lord Chancellour anſwered, the Council of State had not hitherto undertaken the diſpatch of affaires of this nature, without their Governours; yet in regard the Letters Credential belonged to the Council, that he was willing by the Auditor General, and the Kings Secretary *Schneidebach*, to acquaint Feild Marſhal *Eberſtein* with my propoſal, to whom I ought to apply my ſelfe and expect his anſwer. For all which I gave him ſuch thanks as becommed me, and excuſed the Letters Credential in that they were not directed alſo to the Lord *Eberſtein*, in regard the Lord Reſident knew not that he was now in this place. In the afternoon therefore, I betook my ſelf to the ſaid Feild Marſhal *Eberſtein*, and in the preſence of Colonell *Lutzove* and ſome others; I delivered my ſelf to the ſame purpoſe, as to the Lord Chancellour, where I had this anſwer, that he had upon the relation of *Schneidebach*, already given order, that both the Ships with their lading ſhould be brought into Port, for the ſafer cuſtody of them; and that he had likewiſe given leave to the Lord *Cruſenſtern*, and the other Priſoners, to make choice where they pleaſed of their Quarters in the City, and for ſome dayes to ſtay there, till he received an anſwer from his S. R. M. of *Denmarke* to theſe Letters, which he had written to that purpoſe. But as to what concern'd *Carloffe* himſelf, that he doubted, in regard he undertook and made that expoſition in S. R. M. of *Denmarks* name, whether he could thereupon ſeize him by arreſt. And upon my reply, that he was a ſubject and Gentleman of *Sweden*, and that the common report at *Hamburgh* was, that *Carloffe* had already put thoſe Forts of *Guine* into other hands, but that by virtue of the Inſtrument of Peace, all things were to be reſtored, that likewiſe a greater care was to be taken of *Carloffe*, and that he was to be kept in ſafe cuſtody: the Field-Marſhal commanded Lieutenant *Bremer* to be called to him, and gave him ſtrict command to enquire diligently of *Carloffe*, and to accquaint him with what

what he found concerning the ſame. When I had done this, and given them thanks, I went the 11th day of *June* from *Gluckſtad*, and returned the ſame day to *Hamburgh*, where I was commanded to put down in writing, what I had declared by word of mouth to the Lord Reſident. *Hamburgh* the 12th day of *June* *Anno* 1658.

George Barſain

Senator of the Chapt. of Hamburgh.

A ſecond Narrative of Barſain, *when he was ſent again upon the ſame employment to* Gluckſtad.

IN the year 1658. on the 13. of *June*, I and *Lickbert Woters* being required thereunto by the Lord Reſident *Moller*, met the Lord *Eberſtein*, Field-Marſhal of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, betwixt 10. and 11. of the morning, and preſented him with our Credentials directed to him, which when he had opened and read, after the performance of theſe things that are to be done in ſuch obligations, we recounted to him: that it was yet freſh in his Excellencies memory, which on Thurſday laſt the 16. of this moneth, was done about the two ſhips, and the Merchandize in them, which *Henry Carloffe* brought hither from *Guine*. But in regard he was informed by men of good credit, that the ſaid *Carloffe* had in the mean time privily withdrawn himſelf, and that it is credible that he conveyed along with him the greateſt ſhare of the Gold that he brought, and that not onely his S. R. M. of *Swedens* Forts ſcituate in *Guine*, ſeiſed by *Carloffe* by a Commiſſion he formerly had of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, but further, that all other moveable Goods taken from thence, whether ſhips or merchandize ought out of juſtice, by virtue of the 11th Article of the Agreement at *Roſkild*, to be reſtored to his S. R. M. and the proprietor reſpectively: that we did in moſt humbly wiſe deſire, that above all things a ſtrict Inventory might be taken of the Goods which yet remained in the ſhips which were brought in, and that a Copy thereof might be communicated to them, and juſt ſatisfaction accordingly made. In as much alſo as *John Cornelis* the Accomptant of *Carloffe* that is fled, cannot doubtleſe be ignorant

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norant of such kind of secrets, that it is wholly necessary, for plain reasons and concerns of S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, that his person should be deteined and kept in custody, especially in regard now it was spread abroad, and affirmed by the Lord *Cruysenstern* and others, brought along with him out of *Guine*, that *Carloffe* had obliged and engaged by oath the Garrisons and Governour which he put into the Castles, he had seized on in *Guine*, not to his S R M. of *Denmark*, but onely to himself. Besides that we do desire, that the Lord *Cruysenstern* may have liberty to go to his most Serene Highness the Duke of *Holstein* of the Gottorpian Line, and also to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, where he must necessarily dispatch some affairs, and that he be detained no longer here. To these the Field Marshal answered, that *Carloffe* the Wednesday before, after he had supp'd with him, fled by night, and carried away two Ships, of those Ships he brought in, along with him; but that after that the Auditor was commanded to bring the Ships which remained into Port, and to inventory the Goods left in them, that he would likewise demand again of *John Cornelis* what he knew of *Carloffe* and his escape; that he never made an arrest of the Lord *Cruysenstern*'s person, but when he met him in the Ship the 9th. day of *June*, that he gave him the liberty of the City, yet so that he should stay there for some days, till he received Letters from *Copenhagen*.

When this was done, for that time we went to our Lodging, but when we heard in the afternoon, that a Boat was sent to one of the Ships brought out of *Guine*, in which there were laded away not onely Zibeth Cats, but Ivory too. We went again to the Field-Marshals house, and made him acquainted with it, where we received this answer by the Auditor, that his Excellency had given order for the bringing the Zibeth Cats on shore, because they could hardly live there in the Ships, but that they should be carefully preserved. For what concernes the Ivory, that it belonged to the Mariners, and could not be taken from them, that there was above 9000 weight of Ivory, by *John Cornelis* his relation, that did not belong to the Mariners: To this we replied, that *Cruysenstern* bought the Cats for the most Serene the Duke of *Holstein*. But that the Mariners under that pretence might carry away more than their own; that we did likewise desire that all the writings and evidences which *John Cornelis Carloffe's* Accomptant had

had with him, and concerned the Ships and Merchandize should be diligently preserved. And in as much as they were informed, that there was yet in the Ship a great Chest sealed up, that we desired it might be opened, and the goods found there inventoried, and a Copy thereof given to us, that we may by comparing them judge what the residue is of the goods that are to be restored. To which the Auditor answered, that that Chest was opened, and the things in it inventoried, and that they should have, if the Field-Marshal commanded him, a Copy of it. On Monday, which was the 10th. of *June*, *Cruysenstern*, *Lubert Wonters*, and I, went to Auditor *Heningen* of *Etzen*, and having discours'd several things about the person of *Carloffe* that was fled, and those things which he dared to attempt in *Guine*; we afterwards desired him, that he would be pleased in our name to go to his Excellency the Field-Marshal, and to bring us back his resolution as to these four points, *viz.* First, what we might promise our selves about the bringing back *Carloffe*. 2. That his Servant *John Cornelis* should be under strict examination, and that they should sift out of him, where *Carloffe* was gone with the goods he took away, and where he lay sculking now. 3. That the Lord *Cruysenstern* should be detained no longer here, but that he should have a Pass-port to *Gottorp*, and 4. What we should expect about the restitution that is demanded. All which the Auditor told us that he would faithfully communicate to the Field-Marshal, and tell us what answer he received. But in regard the Lord *Gyldenlow* was gone to *Gluckstad*, who had some business with the Lord *Eberstein*, insomuch as that he went to *Crempe* about evening, the whole business was put off till Tuesday following, where the said Auditor by the command of the Field-Marshal met us again, and having made us a promise to give us a Copy of the Inventory, he answered thus to our four desires; to the first, That it was deemed that all endeavour should be used to bring *Carloffe* back, and that there is the less doubt to be made of it, in regard his S. R. M. of *Denmark* granted him safe Conduct in the justifying his cause, and that it would be necessary for the future, that we should take care to secure *Carloffe* from being delivered to him contrary to the grant for his safe Conduct: Secondly, That *John Cornelis* should be had under stricter examination, and that they would sift out of him, how *Carloffe* got away, and where he is, although he hath already confessed and promised that

he

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he would affirm upon his Oath, that he knew nothing at all of *Carloffes* escape, that he went in the night privily out of the Ship, but that he in the morning, when he perceived the escape, followed him almost as far as *Brunsbuttell*, where he overtook him, and received command from him to pay the Mariners the wages that was due to them, and to stay two or three days, till he writ word where he was. Thirdly, that *Crusenstern* was not detained at *Gluckstad*, that he was willing of his own accord to expect the return of the *Copenhagen* Post, upon which he should not be denyed a Pass-port. Lastly, as to what concerns restitution, it being a matter of great moment, that it was his whole business to send a faithful account by the Post this day to his S. R. M. of *Denmark* of all and every particular thing, and that he hoped within eight days, computing from the last *Friday*, that he should receive his Majesties commands in that business; that he desired in the mean time, that we would defer the busines till then; and that he did most assuredly believe that his S. R. M. of *Denmark* would inviolably observe the Peace he had lately entred into, and that we should most assuredly receive what he had promised should be restored; when afterwards *Lubert Wouters* and I went to take our leaves of the aforesaid Field-Marshal, he told us the same things himself, and assured us how ready he would be to do us service. Done at *Glückstad* the 15. day of *June* 1658.

Letter *V. V.*

Testimonies to prove that Carloffe *only swore those Souldiers which he left in the Castle and Forts of* Guine, *to himself.*

These being not ready whiles the other were in the Press, shall at some other time be printed.

Letter

Letter *X. X.*

The Letter of his S. R. M. of Sweden, *to the most Serene his Majesty of* Denmark, *wherein he urgeth the conclusion of the Treaty, and satisfaction of the damage done by* Carloff *in* Guine.

WE *Charls Gustavus* by the Grace of God *&c.* Most Serene and most Potent Prince, *&c.* We make no question but our Commissioners appointed to treat with your Majesty at *Copenhagen*, have humbly declared to your Majesty, how ready and desirous we have been by the interposal of our Embassadors resident with your Majesty, in our inclination, that the Agreements made last winter at *Roskild*, might be fully put in execution at the time prefixed, and brought to an end; especially that as a friend and a neighbour, we have assuredly perswaded our selves, that in case a good part of them had been brought to a good issue, your Majesty would likwise have promoted the seasonable efficacy of the other: But because not only some points that concern the firm and constant security and tranquility of both the Kingdoms do yet remain unperformed, but we are also informed, that *Henry Carloffe*, one of the Commitee of the Affrican Company, comming out of *Affrick* with ours and our Subjects goods and Merchandizes, was not only not detained nor arrested at *Gluckstad*, though our Minister resident at *Hamborough* gave timely warning of it, but no inventory taken of the goods he brought in, and he not prohibited from aliening and selling the same, but as the report goes, ran away with the greatest part of the Gold, and the richest Merchandize, before he gave any satisfaction about the restitution of the places he seized. We cannot truly have recourse to any other then your Majesty, and thereupon by virtue of this Letter, we present to your Majestys presence our Embassadors now resident with your Majesty at *Copenhagen*, requiring you as becomes a neighbour, friend and brother, that your Majesty will be pleased not only to give them a kind audience, but so to order and dispose the whole affair, that our said Commissioners may with all speed that can be, gain an acceptable answer

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swer, as well about this, as in all things that do yet concern the execution of the Peace, and the whole affair may have a full and seasonable end, and we may know by the account of what is done at present, what kind of issue we may expect of the Treaties. And inasmuch as your Majesties Ministers do often reiterate and repeat what a great burden the Kingdome of *Denmark* doth lye under, by reason of the Armies stay there to this day, We do very easily believe it, and withal we do assuredly affirm to your Majesty, that we do intend and desire nothing so much, as that all things which do necessarily belong to the execution of the aforesaid pacification at *Roskild*, and not yet done, may without any delay be effected, that we may not be kept here longer against our wills, and in the mean time be forced to give our enemies in other places the liberty to lye at catch upon all occasions and instance of time to our prejudice and dammage. We do trust further as becomes a friend and neighbour, that your Majesty will recommend the confirmation and strengthning of the Agreements into such hands, as that the African Company may without any shittings or delays, receive and have recompence and satisfaction for the losses they have susteined, especially in regard the Instrument of Peace doth in expres words determine this controversie, and admitteth of no other determination. Thus committing your Majesty to Divine Protection, we heartily wish you all prosperos succes. Dated at *Flensburgh*, *June* 21. *Anno* 1658.

Letter Y. Y.

The Answer of the most Serene the King of Denmark *to the foregoing Letter.*

FREDERICK the third by the Grace of God, King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. Most Serene and most Potent Prince, *&c.* We are from your Majesties Letters written at *Flensburg* the 21. of *June* last past, which your Majesties Embassadors residing here delivered to us, sufficiently sensible of the inclination your Majesty bears to a full conclusion of the Treaties; and indeed we make no doubt but your Majesties said

said Embassadors residing here, can give you a sufficient testimonie on our behalf, that we never let any thing be wanting in us, that may make any thing to a sincere friendship and faithful correspondence betwixt us, and the Subjects of our Kingdoms; nay, we have without any particular contradiction or delay, granted and approved of all things whatever were possible in any manner for us to do, when we were assured it might be grateful and acceptable to your Majesty: but when your Majesty made mention in the foresaid Letter, of such things as *Henry Carloffe*, one of the African Committee, had done in *Africk*, we would have your Majesty informed, that though we believe that we offered a greater satisfaction to your Majesties Embassadors then the Instrument of Peace in that case requires and commands, in regard we cannot be perswaded, but that the 11. Article of the Agreements of *Roskild* (as in no wise specifically determining and defining any certain places where these prises were to be brought) ought in the same manner to be plainly understood of those things, which were brought into such places of *Africk*, as at that time were reduced into our power, when the African Merchandise was brought thither; as if the same thing had hapned here in *Europe*, in our Forts and Cities: Nevertheless to manifest our friendship and good will to your Majesty and Subjects, we have declared, that it is our will and pleasure, that the Forts according to the 14. Article should be rendred and restored, as also the Ship with the Merchandise, which can be proved to have come, and to have been brought to our Citie of *Gluckstad*, by true inventory, in which we hope your Majesty will acquiesce: And in case your Majesty either may or will demand more of us in this or any other case, we offer your Majesty our willingness as a neighbour and brother, in all things, and we undertake that we shall perform it so, as that your Majesty will be contented therewith, especially in regard we are fully and assuredly perswaded, as well in this, as in all other businesses, of your Majesties equity and justice. And inasmuch as your Majesty doth very well understand what great dammage it is to our Kingdomes and Territories, that your Majesties Army and Forces have continued there till this time, and have not only had sufficient of such Provision as was due to them after the Pacification, but have besides commanded and extorted very great tributes from the Subjects, and have continued those

 kind

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kind of exactions so long beyond the time allotted for their quiteting of them, that the ruine and desolation of our subjects must inevitably follow, which yet we believe that your Majesty will neither desire nor suffer: as also we are in very great hopes, that your Majesty will not put off the setling of this business, to the end the Army may without any longer delay march out, and the quitting those Quarters be really performed, especially in regard nothing appears according to the tenure of the pacification to be performed on our part, which is not put in execution. We heard afterwards too that your Majesty did suspect, and was a little offended at the Levies of Souldiers made by us, truly we confess, that we are wholly ignorant of any thing of that kind done in our name, much less did we give any command for it, unless there be happily sowe Officers employed in the command of our Forts, that endeavour to enlarge their Companies. Thus commending your Majesty with all hearty affection, to the protection of God, we wish you all prosperity. Dated at our Castle of *Copenhagen*, *June* the 27. 1658.

Letter Z. Z.

The Answer of his S. R. M. of Sweden, *to the Letters of his S. R. M. of* Denmark, *brought by* Owen Juul.

WE *Charles Gustavus*, &c. Most Serene and most Potent Prince, &c. the Lord *Owen Juul* of *Lunby*, your Majesties Ambassadour, Governour of the Covent of *Marjake*, &c. was admitted to audience, so soon as he came. We understand both by him and your Majesties Letters, presented unto us by him, how your Majesty is not onely perswaded, you have condescended so far, as to the present Treaties, especially as to the satisfaction of the *Guinie* Company, that we ought to acquiesce therein; and also doth firmly believe, that we will command our Army to withdraw, and free these Provinces of the burthen of our Forces. We have oft-times both by Letters written to your Majesty, and by our Commissioners, personally attending your Majesty, sufficiently shewed and reiterated, with how great desire we are carryed

ryed forth to the perfecting and consummating of this Work, and that chiefly for this cause, that the Estate and affairs of these times, do now require and call for our Army to be in a military posture, and to prevent our Enemies from snatching from us singular opportunities of well-doing: We had also perswaded our selves, even as we are now sustained with the same hope, that seeing so few points rest undispatched, your Ma. would likewise conclude and speedily bring them to a wished end. We have so moderated our commands to our aforesaid Commissioners, as Justice it selfe and equity do require, and the Peace lately made between us and our Kingdoms may permit; beginning to hope assuredly, as becometh a friend and neighbour, that your Majesty will declare your selfe such in this business, that it may be very speedily brought to a period, and that together with the execution of the Peace, we may assure to our selves the security we have only sought by these Treaties. So soon as the Recess shall be subscribed and ratified, we will not suffer so much as a moment to slip, but will command our Army to march and dislodge from hence. Moreover, whatsoever either in presence, or by our Deputies, we have declared to your Majesties above mentioned Ambassadour; we doubt not but as he did commendably discharge the trust committed to him by your Majesty, so he will with like faith and candor declare the things we have signified to him here. Herein we rest confident, heartily commending your Majesty to the divine protection, with wishes of all prosperity as becometh a friend and Neigbour. Dated at *Gottorp.* 8. *July*, *Anno* 1658.

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Letter *A.A.A.*

The Answer of the Commissioners of the Kings Majesty of Denmark, *to the project of the Ambassadours and Plenipotentiary Commissioners of the Kings Majesty of* Sweden, *concerning the priviledged Swedish Society of* Africk.

Exhibited from the Danes *by the Lord Ambassadour of* France.

Dated 7. July, Anno 1658. Cop.

WHereas it is without controversie granted, that the Castle *Capo-Cors* appertaining to the priviledged Swedish society of *Africa*, together with a ship not far from thence laden with merchandize, named the Castle of *Stockholme*, besides other Forts and Houses of merchandize in the coasts of *Guinie*, were occupied and taken by warlike force, on the 26. of *January* last past, by *Henry Carloffe*, who had not obtained onely a naked and general Commission from his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, as others roving by virtue of a publick Commission; but was authorised by special and express command to undertake this expedition, whiles the War lasted between *Denmarke* and *Sweden*; so it cannot be denyed with reason or equity, but that the said Castle, Forts, Houses of merchandise, ships, together with all moveables there found, by the same right of War, and like soveraignty do devolve to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, as his S. R. M. of *Sweden* did assume to himself the Forts subdued during the War here in *Denmarke*, and the ships surprised and taken in the Ports, by virtue of a former seisure of the Dominions; especially the man of War, called *Delmenhorst*, which he stayd in a Port not far from *Corsor*, whilst he was in possession of *Sealand*. And whereas his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, during the transaction of *Roschild*, did require and obtain great satisfaction for themselves, for restitution of the Provinces and Forts seised in them, and also in compensation of damages, and expences; And the 14. Article of the same transaction containeth in plain words, that fortified places on both sides, as well subdued in time of War, as those which

which are to be yielded by the transaction, ought to be surrendered naked, without Artillery, warlike provision and store: so his S. R. M. of *Denmark* ingageth fully and by all means, to restore the aforesaid Castle, Forts, and Factories conquered in time of Warre, on the Coasts of *Guinie*, according to the tenour of this Article. For his aforesaid Majesty of *Denmarke* neither seeth nor understandeth, how other satisfactions can be desired for these things, by virtue of the Treaties, then according to the 14. Article of the transaction of *Roschild*, as which doth onely and solely treat of the manner of yielding fortified places to one another, *viz.* that they were to be restored without artillery; much less by what reasons or grounds, this case may be applyed (as the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiary Commissioners of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, implyes in their project) to the XI. Article of the above named pacification at *Roschild*, the formal words whereof are these: *It is likewise mutually covenanted, that all Prizes which have been taken by licensed Commissions, but have not been conveyed into some Haven, before the pacification of* Tostrup *shall be restored to their true Masters and owners.* Now if by Prizes not conveyed to harbour, they are pleased to understand moveables, which were found in the Castle and Forts, as also the man of War, called the Castle of *Stockholme*, with its lading, lying at anchor not far from the Castle, surely they cannot deny, but they have been truly brought to harbour, seeing the places to which they were brought, and where they lay, did appertain by right of war to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, as aboveaid, and that they were gained by strong hand in open War. But if they say, that Castles and Forts reduced, ought to be understood by Prizes not brought to harbour, surely it is both absurde and impossible, that a Castle, Forts, and the ground on which they are erected, should be removed and transferred from one place to another. Lastly, as to that which concerneth the real security and pledge of certaine Lands, which the Ambassadors demand in their foresaid project, till plenary satisfaction, and restitution to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, or to his subjects, the Swedish African society: his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, doth in no sort perswade himselfe, that more Provinces are to be required of him, which way soever it may be done, then is already granted. But if contrary to expectation, he will

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will not acquiesce in this concession and readiness of his S. R. M. of *Denmark*, which are truly consentaneous to a friend and neighbour, and whereby superabundant satisfaction is given to the transaction of *Roschild*, his abovementioned S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, doth willingly refer this business to Arbitrators, according to the rule prescribed in the Treaties of *Stetin*.

Letter B. B. B.

The project of the Danish Commissioners about the business of Guinie *Exhibited* 17. July, Anno 1658.

IT is mutually promised and agreed upon, that his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke* restored to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, and to the priviledged African society of the *Swedes*, all that which *Henry Carloffe* and his accomplices took away, as well in the open Sea and in harbour, as on the Land and coasts of *Guinie*, by commission granted from his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*: And also that his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, without any delay, so soon as possible may be, cause all that which now remaineth of those things in the River of *Elbe*, not far from *Gluckstad*, which *Henry Carloffe* brought with him lately from *Guinie*, and plundered from the subjects of his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, to be restored to the above mentioned society of Africk. Concerning all which things, and all others which cannot be presently restored; whether the reduced Castle of *Capo-Cors*, or other Swedish Forts, and Factories in the Coast of *Guinie*; as also the Brass and Iron, great Ordnance in them being, and other movables under what name soever, which shall be either found there, or the members of the African society can sufficiently prove to be taken thence, it is mutually agreed and concluded in this manner, that all these things be estimated at a certain sum of money, which his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke* shall be bound to pay to the African society of *Swedes* in manner following, *viz.* That all that which is presently restored at *Gluckstad*, whether it be the ship it selfe, the Castle of *Stockholm*, or the Lading which it did contain due

due regard had of the just value and equal estimation, shall be substracted and defaulked from the aforesaid sum: Likewise whatsoever may be restored in *Guinie*, whether it be the Castle *Capo-Cors*, with the appertaining Forts and Factories, or other movables and merchandizes which shall be there found, it shall be deducted from the said sum, that is to say, for the Castle and appertaining Forts and Factories, so many Rix Dollars, as they may be valued at by just estimation, after the same manner for the movables and merchandize. But if the aforesaid sum cannot be satisfied hereby, all that which remaineth, shall be most surely paid in ready mony, by his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, or by his Deputy, to the Plenipotentiary of the *African* Society of the *Swedes* at *Hamburgh*, within a year and a day, computing from the time of subscription. During which time his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark* shall be obliged to yield satisfaction, to his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, or to his subjects, the priviledged African society of *Swedes*, either by some Merchants of *Hamburgh*, ingaging their credit, or by some Lands morgaged for the security of the payment of the aforesaid sum.

Letter C. C. C.

The last Project of the Swedish Ambassadours, about the business of Guinie. *Exhibited to the Danish Commissioners at* Copenhagen, *Dated* 18. July, Anno 1658.

IT is agreed and concluded on either part, that according to the tenour of the XI Article of the pacification of *Roschild*, his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, shall be bound to restore to his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Sweden*, as also to the priviledged African Society of *Swedes*, whatsoever *Henry Carloffe* and his accomplices have taken away, as well in open Sea and in harbour, as at Land and on the coasts of *Guinie*, by commission granted by his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and have not brought into any Haven of *Denmarke* or *Holstein*, before the pacification of *Testrup*; And also to make reparations, and to recompence what damages so-

ever

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ever may be sustained by his above mentioned S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and African Society of Swedes, by this expedition and surprisal of Forts, that is to say, after this manner; That his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmarke*, shall speedily, without delay, pretence or excuse, cause all those Merchandises whatsoever, to be restored to the foresaid African Society, either in their natural property, or if they have been sold and alienated, in ready money, which can be proved to have been lately brought by *Carloffe* out of *Guinie* to *Gluckstad*, upon the *Elbe*, and violently taken from the subjects of his S R. M. of *Sweden*. As concerning the other things which yet remain in *Guine*, and cannot be restored by reason of Remoteness, whether the reduced Castle *Capo-Cors*, or other Swedish Forts and Houses of Factory in the coasts of *Guinie*, or movablts left there, as Gold, Ladings, or Cargaisons of Ships, provisions, Houshold furniture, Slaves, Moneys there due to the Society, all sorts of Ships, warlike provision, Arms and Artillery, or any other thing of what quality soever, which the Swedish Society hath there, and contrary to their will hath been hitherto withheld and alienated: as also the losses sustained and inflicted upon his S. R. M. of *Sweden*, and his subjects by this expedition shall be speedily restored and delivered by his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark*, to the Plenipotentiary of the African society of *Swedes* there, so soon as a ship can be rigged and sent thither by the African society, to receive all these things; & as for the damage sustained, it shall be duly repaired and satisfied according to equity. And least any controversie arise about this sum, so that it be over-highly estimated, or undervalued and slighted, whence discords may arise,; it is thus agreed according to equity and right- that all movables which are imbezilled, and damage sustained, besides the Castles, Forts, Houses of Factorage on the Coasts, and Artillery both of Brass and Iron yet in being, shall be valued at Rix Dollars, which sum, his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark* shall pay and satisfie to the African society of *Swedes* in manner and form following, *viz.* That whatsoever is now at *Gluckstad*, whether the ship it selfe, or the lading and goods which it containeth, shall be restored for a convenient and ordinary price to be substracted from the said sum of Rix Dollars; in like manner whatsoever can be speedily restored of the things left, and yet being in *Guinie*, shall be estimated at a just rate

rate, according to the price it beareth in those places, and deducted from the promised sum. But if all these things whereof we are mutually agreed, do not satisfie this sum of Rixdollers, whatsoever shall remain and be wanting, shall be most faithfully paid, in ready money in Bank, by his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark*, or by his Deputy, to the Plenipotentiary of the African Society of Swedes at *Hamburgh*, within a year and a day, computing from the day of Subscription. And for the greater assurance and certainty of this business, that the promised restitution may be really performed, and put in execution, according to the definite manner and time, without delay and defraud, his S. R. M. and Kingdom of *Denmark*, shall procure certain Merchants of *Hamburgh*, to undertake, by giving Bond, that they will pay that sum, as if it were their own proper debt, in case it should happen that the Danes should delay and put off the making Restitution: Which sum of shall be enlarged and extended to Rixdollars, for the Castle of *Capo-Cors*, and other Swedish Forts, Merchants Houses on the Coasts of *Guinie*, if haply they shall in the mean time (contrary to expectation) be reduced into the power of any others; so that the Danes cannot restore the same in due wise to the African Company, as the Merchants Bonds and Bills Obligatory, of which we spake before, do more at large shew and declare.

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Letter D. D. D.

A Memorial, containing certain Grievances, Offered to Owen Juul, *the Envoy of the moſt Serene, the King of* Denmark, *by command of his Sacred Majeſty, the King of* Sweden: *at* Gothenburg, *in the month of* April, *and the year* 1658.

ALthough his S. R. M. of *Sweden* had moſt certainly promiſed to himſelf, that it ſhould come to paſs that the caſe of his moſt Serene Highneſs, the Duke of *Holſtein* of the *Gottorpian* line, by vertue of the 22. Article of the Covenants of *Roſchild*, would be compoſed and ended within the time appointed for the Armies march, eſpecially when in the very Treaties themſelves of *Roſchild*, thoſe three points concerning the Juriſdiction of *Schwabſted*, the alteration of the Government, and the freedom from the Vaſſallage of *Sleſwick*, were now moſt evidently determined and approved of, as is very well known, both to the Daniſh Commiſſioners, and the Lords the Mediators; and this only remained, to wit, How ſatisfaction ſhould be made for the damages that were done in the time of the War; and it was thought beſt, that becauſe the Dukes Ambaſſadours, who had further Inſtructions, were not yet come, but both parties did labour as ſoon as poſſibly could be to bring the Treaty of peace to an end, that that point of ſatisfaction ſhould be deferred till their coming; but yet ſo, that it ſhould be concluded before the ſecond day of *May*. Nevertheleſs he takes it with ſome regret, that thoſe Treaties not only went on very ſlowly and coldly, but that thoſe things which were already agreed upon at *Roſchild* and the Gentlemen the Mediators were privie to, and were declared openly in the name of the Lords the Commiſſioners of *Denmark*, ſhould now for the greateſt part be denied and ſhrunk back from, and threatnings ſpread abroad againſt the moſt Serene Duke; Nay, that they ſhould by proteſtation reſerve and decree, that in caſe the matter ſhould not be decided before the ſet time, the fault ſhould not be laid upon the Danes.

That

2.

That three ſhips with their burden of 13180 Tun of Salt were not yet reſtored.

3.

And that thoſe thouſand ſixty four Horſemen were not yet delivered, as the relation joyned to this doth ſhew, no regard being made, that the Kings Sacred Majeſty of *Sweden* had remitted two thouſand Foot that were promiſed, becauſe an impoſſibility was pretended on the Danes part.

4.

Beſides, The Danes have not acquitted thoſe Horſemen that are delivered, of their oath to them.

5.

Certain of them at their own will and pleaſure have the confidence to interpret the *Roſchild* covenants, and eſpecially the 17. Article, as if his S. R. M. Army in *Fuhnen*, and other Provinces and Countries, in the time of their quitting them, could not further transfer to their own uſe, thoſe goods taken or beſtowed on them in the open field, in the time of War, or the contributions which before the Pacification of *Toſtrup* were given and promiſed for the redeeming of the burning of houſes, or the money aſſigned for the ſame; but that all theſe ſhould ceaſe after the Peace made, and the Army of his S. R. M. only ought to be content with that food which was weighed unto them, as it were in the Scales, in the mean time letting ſlip out of their hands what before the peace, they had got to themſelves by any juſt Title whatever. Wich interpretation corrupteth the inhabitants, and affrights them from their due performance of duty, yea in the time of our marching away, it may beget no little errour and confuſion, eſpecially when out of the aforeſaid 17. Article it doth moſt plainly appear, that the Commiſſioners ought not to appoint and determine that, by which any thing ſhould be taken away from the Swediſh ſouldiers, of whatſoever moveable goods they either had poſſeſſed in the Wars, or had received as a gift from his Sacred Majeſty, or that the money demanded, and contribution promiſed before the peace for preventing

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ing the burning of houſes, and that the proviſion for meat and drink ſhould altogether ceaſe and be annulled, but only for this end, that upon the departing of the Armies, no force or injury ſhould be brought upon the Inhabitants, and during the time of their ſtay, till the time of their marching out, good Diſcipline might flouriſh and be obſerved, leſt a ſouldier, becauſe he knows he muſt quickly leave thoſe places, under the name of neceſſary ſuſtenance, ſhould dare to burden the inhabitants with new contributions, or money for the redeeming of the burning of houſes, or any other burdens, upon what account ſoever it be, or ſhould exact or extort any thing elſe from them, beſides that which belongeth to his neceſſary ſuſtenance, and what is appointed by the Commiſſioner of either ſide.

6.

Although therefore this is the genuine ſenſe of the Article, and they that otherwiſe perſwade themſelves, place their foundation on an ill ſuppoſition; yet they are not afraid to ſpread and ſcatter amongſt the people, as if the Peace were violated on his S. Majeſties part; whence they deny, and will not grant, that whatſoever moveable goods were poſſeſſed by the right of War, or were by His S. Majeſty given to others as a gift; they hinder the proviſion of Victuals and food before the 18. of *February* being demanded, and appointed for certain uſes, even until now; they forbid the Inhabitants of the Cities, that they ſhould not dare to buy corn, or any other of thoſe goods which his S. R. M. gave to his ſervants; that by this means they who have gotten any right unto themſelves by the Kings favour, ſhould be defrauded of it, though from thence they can promiſe no profit unto themſelves.

7.

Moreover there are certain Rocks and Iſlands, which according to the fifth and ſixth Articles of the *Roſchild* agreements, ought truly to go along with the firm land, but they are not yet delivered; amongſt which number *Ween* is eſpecially, which in times paſt, as well as now, is an appurtenance of *Schonen*, and therefore this time ought not to be ſevered from it.

Neither

8.

Neither do we agree one with another about other certain things, which truly are not expreſſed by name in the Covenants, yet they are of that condition, that by neceſſary and unavoydable conſequence, it is moſt clear they muſt be included in them, 1. To wit, that his S. R. M. by reaſon of his Superiority, Royalty, and Juriſdiction, which belong to his ſacred Majeſty, by the virtue of the 5. Article, as well by Sea as by Land, after the ſame manner as the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* in times paſt poſſeſſed the ſame, for hereafter may bring his Navy or Armies without any fore-notice from the Baltick Sea into the Northern, or out of the Northern Sea into the Baltick. 2. That a mutual ſalute and other offices of honour be given to him, whoſe Caſtle he that will paſs by cometh neareſt unto, ſo that both the Caſtles of theſe Northern Kings, ſeated in the *Sound*, ſhould have both the like honour ſhewed them. And all theſe from this ground, becauſe his ſerene Majeſties ſuperiority and Royalty, by virtue of the forenamed Articles, extend themſelves even to the middle of the *Sound*. That which by them is otherwiſe expounded, who would willingly faſten another, yea double ſenſe, on the 21 Article, and by that means would ſeize upon the rights and Royalties belonging to his ſacred Majeſty. Whereupon his ſerene Majeſty deſires nothing more then that theſe things might wholly be decided and compoſed for the taking away of all miſtakes.

9.

There are certain Noble men having their goods and poſſeſſions in *Schonen*, who would do their beſt endeavours and ſervice for his Serene Majeſtie; but they cannot be abſolved from the former oath, whereby they are bound to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but are put off till another time, though they have been often ſolicitous for that purpoſe.

10.

Neither can his Serene Majeſty underſtand what they would have, in regard they do not onely not diſmiſs their Forrain and German Souldiers in *Denmark* after the Peace was made, and where neither any enemie is in readineſs, nor is it probable that any

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any should now assault them, but also all those Levies which were made in the time of the late War, are now as before continued: Yea, and those Officers who would willingly withdraw themselves from this work, are confirmed by *Rosenwing*, and are warned that they should in no wayes leave off, as though plainly no peace were intended to be restored: when yet his Serene Majesty might very well enter upon an accompt, what might be required for the raising of such a Levy of Souldiers, and what cost is to be expended for the maintenance of Forrainers. Wherefore his serene Majesty, as it becometh a friend and Neighbour, wisheth and desireth, that even as he hath firmly resolved in his own mind, not at all to depart from his solemn engagement to the Covenants, so that on the Danish part also, all that might be taken away from amongst them, that can beget or foment matter of suspition, as though he had not yet that security, which his serene Majesty by the Covenants had promised to himself, but rather there were danger how he should have any security at his back, and therefore his subjects should always be in fear and suspition; especially when it is not hid from his serene Majesty, what the Lord *Buunengen* writeth into his Country, and what Plots he hath in his head. Neither can it be unknown to his Serene Majesty, what ill and wicked Councels against the publique, the Governours of *Gluckstad*, or the Council of State there did furnish them with, to wit, that there was no true friendship to be held between his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, and his S. R. M. of *Sweden*; and that likewise the Lord *Rosenwing*, directly against the genuine sense of the second Article of the *Roschild* Covenants, very often appointed meetings in *Holland*, and held correspondence with the *Polands Dantzichers* and others, Residents, Ambassadours, and Ministers of such as were affected to his S. R. M. of *Swedens* interest. Besides *Frederick* of *Ahlefeld*, had the confidence openly to cast out threats against the Duke of *Holstein* of the *Gottorpian* line, that his most serene Highness should have thanks forsooth, when the Swedish Army marched out of the Kingdom.

We pass by in silence, what discourses and speeches others of the chief Danish Ministers have set out, which point-black are opposite to the twenty third Article of the Agreements. All which things afford cause of suspition, that there are yet certain men, who delight again to stir up the fire covered in the embers, and to

to fetch that from Hell which should overthrow and disturbe the common tranquillity, and the reconciliation and safety of the Northern Kingdoms. Therefore as his S.M. hath resolved in his own mind, in all things to conform himself to the *Roschild* Agreements, and inviolably to observe the particular points of them, and Articles in their genuine and true sense. So his said S. R. M. can have nothing happen out more wished for, nor more welcome, then if the other side should strive with the like diligence for the like end, and all those things, of which before mention was made of, should speedily according to the tenure of the Covenants, be corrected, compounded, and absolutely decided. And his Royal Majesty, his Kingdoms, Territories, and subjects, may enjoy the same security, which by the foresaid Agreement, was obtained, and that with all the speed that may be, that so at last, the Kings Army may not be forced to stay in *Denmarke* beyond the set time for their departure.

Letter *E. E. E.*

The memorial of Owen Juul, *Ambassadour of the most Serene King of* Denmark, *offered to his S. M. of* Sweden *at* Gothenburgh, *the* 23 *day of* April 1658.

THe King of *Denmark's* sacred Majesty, my most Gracious Lord and King, requireth of your Royal Majesty, as it becometh a neighbourly friend and brother, that your S. R. M. would be pleased according to that good sincere & candid friendships which is now mutually betwixt your S S. M. M. by Grants or Letter Patents of your Majesty, directed to some Province particularly, and the Islands thereunto adjacent; or if that likes not your Majesty, so well by some generall Order, Copies of which to be the better believed, may be dispatched out of the Court of Chancery, for the help and comfort of the subjects; as also by your Royal Orders to give very strict charge to your Officers now remaining in any Provinces, to demand and exact no Moneys for the redeeming of Houses from firing, or other Contributions, under what name soever, since the pacification at *Tostrup*,

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ſtrup, on the 18. day of *February*, unleſs ſuch as were promiſed before the time aforeſaid, and thoſe, ſo that certain times of payment may be appointed by particulr obligations: much leſs, that they may mot be wreſted from them by the Souldiery; but that all things which were not given and granted to others before that time by any especial donative, as we now ſaid (in which caſe though they muſt produce ſufficient teſtimonys under his Majeſties hand and Seal) or are otherwiſe ſaved and preſerved, do remain inviolate to their own lawful owner, of what ſort ſoever they be of; and therefore no one of what condition ſoever, upon this account, ought to do any thing againſt the 11. and 17. Articles of the Inſtrument of Peace; but he that ſhall be guilty of ſuch a crime, ſhall be bound to give an account of this his crime to the lawfull Proprietor, and to make him due and ſufficient ſatisfaction, and reſtore thoſe things he hath taken away: Moreover, that the whole Army may according to the 17. Article of the ſaid Tranſaction, be content with their neceſſary ſuſtentation, according to an Ordinance already made, or to be made to this purpoſe by the Daniſh and Swediſh Commiſſioners, and that nothing more ſhould be exacted, either for the raiſing ſtores of proviſions in ſome places, or for the ſupport of the Navy. And if happily the Army ſhould ſtay beyond all expectation, after the ſecond of *May* next, in the Territories of his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, that every one buy his own proviſion; and that no one demand or exact neceſſary proviſion for himſelf, but in one place and one Province; nor ſhall it be lawful for any Regiments or Troops, or Officers, of what quality ſoever they be, which are far remote, and are provided for in other places, to aſſign and grant Quarters. Laſtly, that Diſcipline and good Order may be obſerved about their marching away, and no violence committed on the ſubjects, or their Goods taken away, but rather the Daniſh Souldiers may have the liberty to be there, to divert and hinder ſuch kind of irregularities, his S. R. M. of *Denmarke*, my moſt Gracious Lord, is very confident, that your Royal Majeſty will gratifie him in this, in as much as it is wholly agreeable to the Peace lately concluded, and the ſincere friendſhip that is made, that ſo his S. R. M. ſubjects may not periſh and be undone; but that they may alſo reap the benefit of the late Peace, and retain ſome kind of power, his S. R. M. my moſt Gracious Lord, will thankfully in the future acknowledge, this

his ſingular affection and neighbourly love, which your S. R. M. ſhall in that kind ſhow him: And as I do with the firſt expect your welcome anſwer and expedition (eſpecially in regard the time goes away, wherein the ſubjects ſhould be relieved in this buſineſs) So I, &c.

Owe. Juel.

Letter *F. F F.*

A Letter of the Lords Ambaſſadors to the Preſident of the Council of War, in which is laid down the genuine ſenſe of the 17. *Article of the Agreements at* Roskild.

Illuſtrious Lord Baron and Preſident,

IN as much as we do hear almoſt every day of complaints and grievances, *viz.* That the Inhabitants of this Kingdom are oppreſſed with unjuſt burthens, by reaſon not onely of the diverſe new Contributions which are ſince the Peace eſtabliſhed, impoſed, but of the heavy impoſitions wherewith they are agrieved and endamaged: which, if ſo, is wholly repugnant and contrary to the intention of his S. R. M. our King and Maſter, and to the Agreements lately made. Whereupon we could not but give notice of ſuch complaints, to the Preſident of the Council of War, to whom the care and ordering of ſuch things is committed, friendly requiring him to uſe his diligent endeavour, that ſuch kind of extortions being wholly contrary to the Peace made, may be no more exerciſed, but with all kind of ſeverity to ſtrive, that none, whoever he be, ſhall dare in the future to aggrieve the Countryes with new exactions, beſides the Contributions demanded of the Countries before the Peace was eſtabliſhed, or ſuch as his S. R. M. gave order ſhould be demanded, whether they come under the name of moneys for preſerving Houſes from firing, or to raiſe the proviſion of monethly Contributions, or for the fitting and ſupply of the Navy, or any other of this kind, or to exact and queeze out Taxes lately impoſed ſince the 18. day of *February*, that his S. R. Majeſties moſt Gracious will and pleaſure may be performed, and all things removed and avoided, which are contrary to

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the Instrument of Peace and the genuine sence thereof, and may easily administer causes of mistakes and dissentions: But as to what concerns the monethly contributions, that they go on in the same manner as they were formerly agreed on by both parties, till the first day of *May*, unless his S. R. M. shall graciously grant to some one or more a freedom from such kind of burdens as were imposed before the peace was made. This we thought our duty to acquaint the Lord President of the Council with, in regard we have received command from his S. R. M. wherever there shall be occasion, diligently to perswade, that such kind of enormities as we have made mention of, and do hear of, may be wholly removed and taken away. At *Copinhagen*, *April* 8. 1678.

Steno Bielke. P. J. Coyet.

A Letter of the Council of State of Gluckstad *to the most Serene the King of* Denmark, *wherein are counsels prejudicial to the Swedes.*

MOst Serene and most Potent King, our most gracious Lord, we cannot but out of a most humble allegiance, devotion, and obedience to your S. R. M. with a truly troubled heart discover to your S. R. M. how that News of very dangerous consequence is carried from *Gottorp* and other places to *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*, *viz.* That the King of *Swedens* Army is gone as far as into *Sealand* it self, & that he will force your S. R. M. and the Lords the Senators of the Kingdom to make very hard and unjust terms of peace; nay, that they are almost approved and concluded, by vertue of which your Royal Majesty will grant the whole Provinces of *Schonen* and *Blecking*, with part of your Fleet of War, 2000 Horse, and as many Foot of your Majesties own Army, a great sum of money, the Island *Barnholm* and the Jurisdiction of *Nidrose* in *Norway*; and besides, which is the main matter of all, that your Majesty will enter into a League with the Swedes offensive and defensive. We cannot indeed give full credit to such kind of reports, nor can we perswade our selves, that the Swedes, if they make that their business, and would strike a lasting peace with your R. M. and the Kingdom of *Denmark*, would build and found it on such unjust conditions

ons as can never hold firm and constant. Nor do we make any question but that your R. M. with the Lords the Senators of your Kingdom, who are principally concerned in this affair, according to your singular Royal Prudence, would have strictly weighed all these matters, had we been silent in advising you: But the allegiance and fidelity that we have sworn to your Maj. provoke us to it, especially as being those Dukedoms which nature, scituation, ancient agreements of union and love, have so straitly tied together to your Majesties Kingdomes, that the very safety or ruine of the one, dependeth upon the good or bad fortune of the other, and both must bear an equal share in the others fate: Whereupon we do most humbly hope, that your Majesty according to your wonted clemency, will not interpret this loyal care of ours in any ill sense; for if all *Schonen* as the report goes, be lost, your S. R. M. in regard it doth ly so near *Copenhagen*, will have dangerous and mischievous neighbours, who are naturally your enemies, and lose not that nature in time of Peace, still with an eye on you, and be subject to perpetual dangers: half the shoar of the Streight of the Sound would be subject to their Jurisdiction, and they would very hardly allow your Majesty a free disposal of it. To pass by other things which were to be surrendred, of all things we think the perpetual League offensive or defensive to be the most insupportable: For if so, your Majesty must of necessity 1. forsake the Hollanders and all other your Confederates 2. make them all your foes and enemies 3. of the same, as is laid down, 78, 75, 68, 62, 78, 67, 83, 45, 64, 78, 73, 42, 69, 63, 99, 65, 94. 88, 42, 77, 44, 59, 93, 51, 77, 51, 85, 45, 69, 58, 41, 73, 55, 59, 55, 91, 44, 58, 41, 88, 83, 32, 99, 33, 83, 91, 41, 94, 77, 45, 54, 89, 77, 64, 77, 91, 85, 48, 59, 44, 31, 41, 99, 76, 73, 45, 54, 78, 51, 91, 67, 41, 40. you may expect in their Countries as enemies, and all extremities of hostility. 4. 59, 41, 93, 78, 85, 54, 85, 45, 99, 88, 21, 76, 68, 83, 77, 54, 96, 31, 62, 78, 45, 93, 83, 96, 58, 85, 33, 96, 77, 93, 79, 58, 45, 75, 89, 61, 86, 91, 93, 41, 75, 62, 83, 97, 66, 66, 65, 94, 53, 53, 83, 56, 77, 42, 85, 44, 94, 45, 78, 66, 54, 83, 99, 54, 66, 75, 85, 76, 41, 59, 93, 85, 76, 58, 62, 93, 88, 53, 76, 89, 93, 43, 44, 85, 76, 44, 78, 45, 83, 76, 55, 43, 65, 76, 83, 44, 45, 76, 96, 41, 73, 52, 67, 52, 89,

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44, 93, 62, 93, 44, 67, 91, 45, 42, 51, 91, 43, 44, 85
45, 78. or according to their own principals would never be
without war, would engage themselves to them, and as 98, 75,
43, 44, 85, 44, 76, 73, 45, 85, 44, 89, 41, 79, 85, 33,
53, 93, 55, 43, 85, 45, 78, 59, 65, 79, 85, 42, 58, 93,
85, 68, 66, 44, 54, 85, 59, 41, 55, 43, 86, 77, 41, 75,
78, 55, 42, 68, 53, 94, 75, 65, 96, 85, 96, 42, 85, 45,
68, 62, 76, 83, 55, 43. 85, 45, 66, 70, 58. 5.
There will be a necessity of being enemy to all they are enemies
to, of granting the gain only to them, but to bear damage and
expence equal with them. These and many other reasons make
us that we cannot believe that your R. M. will suffer such intolle-
rable conditions to be imposed on you by violence, as cannot
bring any peace to your Kingdoms and Provinces, but will con-
tinually raise matters and seeds of War. To say nothing, how
much at 54, 76, 85, 44, 67, 31, 96, 57, 68, 51, 31, 85,
69, 78, 54, 44, 83, 85, 33, 93, 41, 68, 79, 91, 45, 54, 77,
86, 76, 54, 85, 44, 68, 77, 42, 76, 83, 45, 33, 64, 85,
45, 66, 77, 91, 73, 97, 94, 53, 66, 33, 97, 83, 45, 66,
77, 93, 43, 76, 44, 85, 67, 44, 86, 63, 31, 94, 45, 93,
42, 53, 75, 55, 43, 85, 45, 68, 74, 58, 73, 69, 33, 58,
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78, 33, 78, 56, 73, 58, 45, 66, 54, 66, 76, 89, 44, 85,
41, 52, 85, 55, 33, 98, 58, 52, 85, 44, 93, 97, 55, 53,
86, 93, 33, 75, 45, 85, 45, 77, 86, 58, 47. ------- espe-
cially in regard that your Royal Majesty hath yet a whole Navy
very well provided, the Citie of *Copenhagen* obedient and faithful
to you, all the Kingdoms of *Norway* and *Schonen* at your back,
and in your power, that therefore you will not suffer your self to
be imposed on, by the approval of such unjust conditions: Besides
this, the United Provinces must for their own States-sake stick to
you, and come in to your assistance as soon as ever the Sea is na-
vigable; nay, those Auxiliary Forces which we made mention of
formerly, are now on their march. The Ice which God made as
a Bridge for the Swedish Army, is now removed; and it may
very easily fall out, that they may have harder comming out, then
getting in. Prosperous successes when they are at the height, u-
sually meet with a stop; of which we may see a late example hap-
pened in the Kingdom of *Poland*, where at first the Swedes beat the

the King out of all his Dominions, and forced him to the fartherst
parts of his Kingdom bordering upon *Russia*; yet the hand of
God hath put a bit in their mouthes, that they are forced to come
of with loss and now leave all *Poland*. Time and the thawing of
the Ice will most assuredly bring your Majesty in relief. Your Ma-
jesty began the War to gain a good peace, and secure your Bor-
ders: If you can gain this upon good and just conditions, you
ought to embrace it; but a Peace upon ill tearms is neither to be
given nor taken. In the mean time we are of a firm hope, that
God above will not forsake your S. R. Ms. most just cause, and
aid them with assistance from on high, so that all things may hap-
pen and be to the glory of his holy Name, the lasting peace and
security of these Kingdoms and Provinces, and the preservation
of your Majesties Royal Authority, &c. *At Gluckstad, February*
25. 1658.

Your Royal Majesties most humble Subjects,

D. Rein King K. John Helmes. J. Steiman. Conrad Hesse. D.

Letter *G.G.G.*

A Letter from the Ahlfeldts, to his most Serene Majesty of Den-
mark, *perswading him to the same things with the former.*

MOst Serene and most Potent King, our most gracious Lord,
We are informed from diverse places and from sundry per-
sons (which however we cannot fully believe) that a certain, sud-
den and hasty Peace is concluded between your Royal Majesty
and the King of *Sweden*, by reason of the granting of so many
large and rich Provinces, Ships, Souldiers and ready money, hurt-
ful and pernitious to your S. R. M. and besides that a League of-
fensive and defensive against any one whatever: In this incertainty
we hope and trust, that affairs stand as they did between your
Majesty and the foresaid King of *Sweden*, and that so disadvanta-
geous a Peace is not concluded upon such hard conditions. We
think it therefore our duty to give your Majesty a true account of
the Sate of these Dukedoms, for whose preservation we are more
particularly obliged to be solicitous; as likewise to inform your
Majesty with the quality of our Garrisons and Ammunitions,
which we shall do in few words, we being uncertain how our
Letters may arrive to your Majesties Royal hands, there being
more

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more danger of their miscarrying, by reason that the frost doth still continue: Your M. may therefore be pleased to know, that we are in a posture of not fearing, by Gods blessing, what the enemy can do unto us; and we are confident, that in case they should attempt any thing upon us after the weather is broken, yet that we shall give them such an entertainment as shall afford them little cause to brag of their success against us; we cannot deny but that we stand in want of some few things of which we shall give your Majesty an account by the first secure conveniency of shipping, our wants being only such as may easily be supplyed, especially when your Majesty shall have the assistance of the Hollanders Forces which may soon relieve us out of our necessities, according as I *Dethleffe ab Ahlefeldt* did most dutifully represent unto your Majesty in that relation of my expedition sent from *Hamburgh*, a Copy whereof is herewithal sent unto your Majesty in case my former should have miscarried. Moreover I *Frederick ab Ahlefeldt* did likewise send your Majesty a Narrative of my voyage from *Hamburgh*, a Duplicate whereof I should now inclose to your Majesty but for the uncertainty of the conveyance, and in regard the delaying of it for some time longer cannot be of any damage.

And because whilst we are yet writing, we are certainly inform'd by persons of good credit, that besides those auxiliary Forces of *Brandenburg*, there are also others making ready in *Holland* for your Majesties relief and assistance, nay, and that Consultations are now had, how they may most securely and speedily be conveighed to your Majesty: We cannot therefore but hope your Majesty will be pleased at least to protract those Treaties, until your Majesties assistances may be united together, and then we should humbly conceive, you had much better attaque your Enemies, rather then assent to such a peace, which is worse even then War it self. These things thus perfected, we doubt not but your Majesty by assistance of your Confederates might obtain a glorious, secure, and firm peace advantagious both to your Majesty, your posterity, the Dukedomes and Subjects, and such a Peace as may soon recompence all the losses we have hitherto sustained. In confidence and hopes whereof, we, &c.

Your Majesties most humble and obedient Servants,

Caius ab Ahlefeldt. Dethleffe ab Ahlefeldt. Frederick ab Ahlefeldt.

POST-SCRIPT

POST-SCRIPT.

MOst gracious King and Lord, I make bold to acquaint your M. that in case your M. be enclined to continue the War against *Sweden*, it would not be amiss that the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and your Majesties other allies were acquainted therewith, to the end they might be the more industrious in assisting your Majesty with their aids. To that end your Majesty may send some fit person into *Berlen*, who may remain there in the quality of a Resident, and so observe and inform your Majesty, from time to time, of such passiges as may occur. Dated as abovesaid.

Dethleffe ab Ahlefeldt.

Letter *H. H. H.*

An Extract out of Rosenwing's *Letter to the Lord* Gersdorff, *Dated* Amsterdam *the* $\frac{13}{23}$ *of* August, Anno 1658.

AS to that part of your Excellencies Letter, advising me to discourse, with some of the Council of State, concerning their assisting us with forces, in caseour Neighbours Army should think of making any longer stay in these parts which already are but too much destroyed, and particularly what aid may be hoped for towards the securing of *Seeland* and *Copenhagen*. In order thereunto, I have spoken with several of them, and can get no other reply but this, that in the late dissolved assembly of the States of *Holland*, it was decreed that their Ambassadours Resident with the King of *Sweden*, should earnestly urge that King to withdraw his Forces out of the Provinces, and that the Troops quartering in *Holstein*, *Jutland*, and *Fuhnen*, should with all speed march away, according to the Treaty and his Majesties promise. But as yet I cannot learn, whether the provincial Decree be reported by their Pensionaries to the States General, & what they have decreed there in it, much less what it may produce with the King of *Sweden*: my fears tell me, it will signifie but little, with him, unless it put very home, and accompanied with other argumeuts of more weight and efficacy. What hereafter shall come to my knowledge concerning this affair, shall be communicated to your Excellency, presently after my arrival at the *Hague*, &c.

Letter

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Letter *I. I. I.*

An Extract out of Beuningens *Letter, Dated the* 20th *of* July 1658 Copenhagen, *wherein he gives an accompt of* Morstein.

THe Lord Envoy extraordinary of *Poland* here, intends suddenly to go over Sea with a Pass from his Majesty of *Sweden*; but I suppose he will stay a little longer in expectation of News from the Diet at *Warsovia*, at the rising of which he questioneth not but the *Muscovites* will joyn with *Poland* against *Sweden*, and that a perfect peace will be concluded with the *Cossacks*: Your High and mighty Lordships shall hereafter have a more certain account of it.

Letter *K. K. K.*

The Swedish Ambassadors Letter to the French Ambassador, wherein they urge the Conclusion of the Treaty.

My Lord,

THe Industry which your Lordship hath ever used to procure the establishment of a sincere Peace between the two Crowns, doth oblige us to acquaint your Lordship, how the King our Master in those dispatches which we yesterday received from him, doth not onely insist upon the Orders which he first gave us; but doth also command us, and that very seriously, to try the Danish Lords, and to put them to it, whether they would gladly have things settled or not. Hereupon we find our selves tyed up, so, as we cannot recede from the Propositions formerly delivered to their Lordships, the Commissioners; and thereupon it is, that we beseech your Excellency to procure by your mediation, the *Danes* to give us a final answer, to the intent the King our Master may really know what it is he may expect and hope from our Negotiation. We also beg your Excellency to pardon us, that we give you this trouble, as likewise to believe, that we shall ever remain,

Your Excellencies, &c.

Steno Bielke. P. J. Coyet.

This present morning, being the 19. *of* June, 1658.

FINIS.

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